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Socialists Predict Election Victory

London, Oct. 22.

The Labour Party tonight made its first official forecast of a Government victory in the British general election on Thursday.

A headquarters spokesman claimed that Labour would not only win — but increase the Party's slender majority in the 1950 Parliament.

Landslide Hits Village

Rome, Oct. 22.

Masses of rock and earth tumbling down a mountain in Sardinia have swallowed part of the village of Osini and today threatened to bury the rest.

Its 1,500 inhabitants fled from their homes yesterday and spent the night on the open mountain-side.

Downpours over much of Italy last week have caused about 100 deaths and great damage.

Tens of thousands of people on the islands of Sardinia and Sicily and in Southern Italy were today trying to repair their homes and compute their losses from the flooding.—Reuter.

PLANE CRASHES

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 22.

A Military Air Transport Command C-97 plane crashed at Kelly Air Force Base today, killing four of the six-man crew.

The big transport crashed and burned shortly after taking off.

The Kelly base public information office said two of the six crewmen were alive when crash trucks reached the scene.—United Press.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Armistice Possibilities

WORLD attention becomes refocused on the new possibilities of an effective cease-fire agreement being reached in Korea. If the Communists ratify the security conditions which have been drawn up by the liaison officers of both sides, there can be an immediate resumption of the armistice negotiations by the accredited delegates from the point they were broken off by the Reds in August—the creation of a demilitarized zone, considered by both parties as a prerequisite to a cease-fire order. That the liaison officers succeeded in agreeing on a new conference site and on the size of the neutral zone gives rise to guarded encouragement that when full-scale armistice talks are resumed they will this time lead to something positive. There has been a welcome display of give and take in the recent preparative negotiations. Both sides have made concessions with good grace and in an apparent spirit of goodwill. The real test of the Communists' good faith and honest intentions has, however, still to come. Whether or not an armistice can be reached at Pan Mun Jom appears to depend very largely on whether the Chinese delegates are allowed to take the initiative on behalf of the Reds, or whether the Com-

munist delegates will continue to operate at the dictation of the Russians. Competent observers are reasonably convinced that the Chinese Communists genuinely wish for a cease-fire and a settlement of the Korea war. The Chinese Reds have lost heavily in men and materials, and signs have not been wanting that their fighting morale is nothing like so good as a few months ago. From a purely military point of view they have been placed in a precarious position by the UN autumn offensive and their ability to mount a successful counter-assault is seriously doubted. The stage is, perhaps, better set now for conclusive cease-fire talks than at any previous time. The United Nations Command has shown, not only by declarations, but by the manner in which willing concessions have been made at the liaison officers' meetings, that though the Allies are confident they hold the trump strategic and tactical cards in the battlefield, they are willing and anxious to reach an honourable settlement. All that is needed is a reciprocal demonstration on the part of the Communists. The next seven days may well be the most vital in the history of the Korea conflict.

Wonder Weapons In Perspective

THE announcements that a "Baby" atom bomb has been exploded in Nevada and that the Russians have set off another atomic explosion naturally excite speculation, particularly along the lines as to what extent wonder weapons could or would be fitted into future warfare. In the United States, especially, there has long been a faint undercurrent of feeling that there is something old-fashioned about building a vast army along classical World War I lines. But now, it seems, official quarters are growing a little worried that futuristic expectations have been pitched too high. As far as expert public knowledge goes the score on wonder weapons is roughly this: Hydrogen bombs are still well in the future; the guided Matador is nothing

more than a "glorified" V-1 and can actually be regarded as old-fashioned; the new bomb tried out this week in Nevada is probably a small tactical atom bomb that could be carried by light bombers or heavy fighter-bombers, and probably by carrier-based aircraft; atomic artillery shells are a theoretical possibility. The fundamental new element in atomic development seems to be not that the weapons themselves are becoming more fantastic but that atomic warfare is becoming tactical as well as strategic. The question is, whether they are yet advanced enough to create an entirely new kind of warfare. More sober judges contend that America's trend is still towards classical warfare with an increasing atomic flavour.

Britain Pouring Troops Into Suez Canal Zone

TOTAL REINFORCEMENTS TO BE 12,000

All Arms Export Licences For Egypt Revoked

London, Oct. 23.

Britain was today pouring troops into the Suez Canal zone and the Sudan from military commands stretching from the United Kingdom to the island garrison of Cyprus.

The reinforcements will total an estimated 12,000 by the time these movements are complete.

Present strength of the British garrison in the Canal zone and the Sudan are secret, but it is believed to amount to between 40,000 and 60,000 men.

These widespread movements are openly declared by officials in London to demonstrate the Government's determination to maintain the Egyptian base — come what may — until agreement is reached with Cairo for its continued functioning or replacement by a military organisation guaranteeing the security of the vital Middle East area.

No secret is made of the fact that the task inevitably weakens the Mediterranean garrisons and Britain's strategic reserve.

But the overhanging threat of a walkout by the total Egyptian labour force of 60,000 in the Canal zone means that every precaution must be taken to ensure the continued functioning of the zone as an effective military base and command headquarters.

The 16th Independent Parachute Brigade, sent to the Middle East Command during the Persian oil crisis, has now completed its move by air from Cyprus to the Suez garrison.

The 19th Infantry Brigade, placed under orders last week-end to move to Egypt, is now waiting to be flown out by the Royal Air Force.

In Tripoli the 8th Battalion of the Grenadier Guards was reported on Monday night to be standing by for shipment east

to Suez. They will probably embark on the cruiser Liverpool, which sailed on Monday for Tripoli from Malta.

In Trieste on Monday, 600 men of the 1st Battalion of the South Lancashire Regiment boarded a troopship taking them to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Their transfer, however, was announced before the present crisis arose.

START MOVING

Advance elements of the 2nd Infantry Brigade stationed in Cyprus also started moving to the Canal zone on Monday. The whole Brigade is expected to be shifted there.

The troop movements are being accompanied by the despatch of naval contingents to the Suez area.

The Royal Navy on Monday took over the control of the outer harbour of Suez.

The anti-aircraft frigate Peacock was sailing today from Malta for Port Said.

A British Government spokesman today denied press reports that Australia and New Zealand had been invited to send token forces to the Middle East to demonstrate Commonwealth solidarity.

But deep concern for the Middle East as a link in the lifeline to the Dominions has been expressed by the two Governments and of South Africa.—Reuter.

SHIPS PROTECTED

Cairo, Oct. 22. Six British cargo ships moved into the Suez Canal today under the protective guns of a destroyer escort and British troops seized four railway stations to bring in blocked military supplies.

Abadiyeh has been under British control for several days and escort destroyers have been lying offshore since then. The Egyptian Port Administration refused to provide pilots to guide the six cargo vessels through Suez and demanded that the British pay Customs and port duties following Egyptian abrogation of facilities granted under the Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

A British Army spokesman said tonight that the situation in and around the Suez was quiet.—United Press.

LICENCES REVOKED

London, Oct. 22. The British Board of Trade announced tonight that it had revoked all outstanding licences permitting the export of arms, ammunition, aircraft, armoured vehicles, munition making machinery and other specialised war material to Egypt.

Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, the Defence Minister, told the House of Commons on April 30 this year that Britain was not sending Egypt any substantial items of war equipment.

Last November, the late Mr. Ernest Bevin, then Foreign Secretary, after severe attacks on Government policy in exporting munitions to Egypt, gave the House an assurance that no more tanks would be sent until he had reported on the talks with the Egyptian Foreign Minister.

A Ministry of Supply spokesman was quoted a few days after this article as saying that he could not confirm that nine tanks had arrived in Egypt but saw no reason to disbelieve it. Delivery of 16 had been held up following the Egyptian demands on Britain, he said. Reports in Cairo said that 23 had been ordered.—Reuter.

LUCKY INTERCEPTION

Khartoum, Oct. 22. British soldiers in Khartoum were alerted on Saturday through the accidental interception of an Egyptian radio message to Egyptian forces, a usually reliable source said today.

The message, according to this informant, instructed a force of the Egyptian garrison here to take the Governor, Sir Robert Howe, prisoner.

On interception of this message British forces were alerted and guards round the Palace strengthened, the source said.—Reuter.

WONT RECOGNISE ACT

London, Oct. 22. Britain will not recognise any Egyptian move to abolish the post of Governor-General of the Sudan, it was authoritatively stated in London today. Reports that Egypt might shortly seek to cancel the appointment of the present Governor-General, Sir Robert Howe, were being watched attentively.

Any move by the Egyptian Government in connection with Sir Robert Howe's status would be followed by an immediate formal declaration of the British position, it was understood. Sir Robert would be instructed to remain at his post and continue his administration.

The British position is that both the Condominium agreement of 1899 and the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936, reaffirming the agreement, are still in force and cannot be abrogated by Egypt alone.

The 1899 agreement between Britain and Egypt on the administration of the Sudan stated that the Governor-General may not be removed from office without British consent.—Reuter.

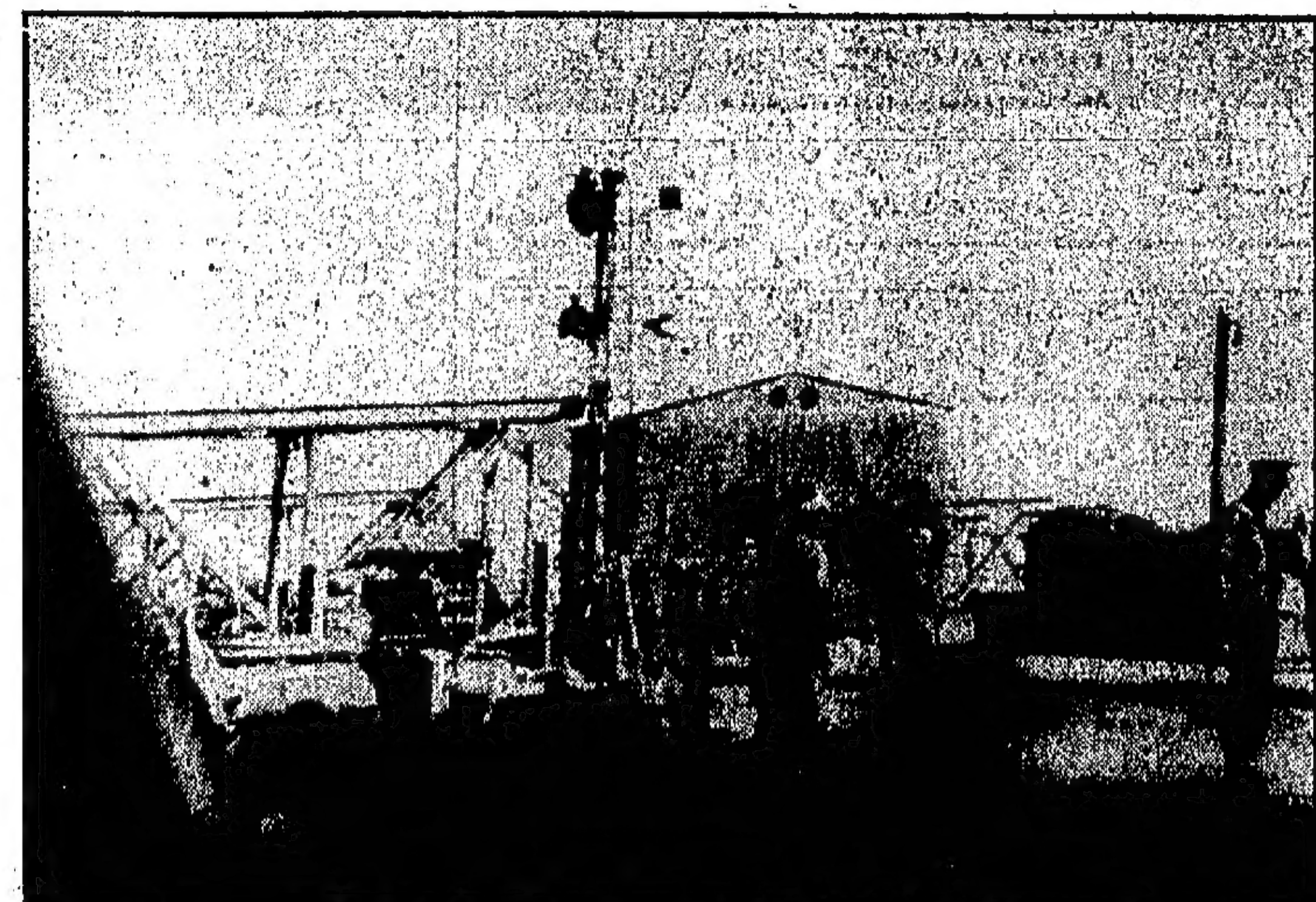
6,000 CHEER ELIZABETH

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 22. Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh today began a stiff six-hour round of public appearances when they drove from Government House to the City Hall, where 6,000 cheering admirers greeted them.

The crowds stood six deep on Douglas Street as the Royal couple entered City Hall for a civil reception presided over by Mayor Percy George. It was the beginning of the last official day's work for Elizabeth and her husband before leaving for a three-day holiday at secluded and luxurious Eagle's Crest Lodge, 100 miles north of here.—United Press.

British Troops Go Into Action: First Pictures

These exclusive pictures of British soldiers in action in the Suez Canal Zone show (top) the taking over of the Man el Ferdan bridge after Egyptian troops had laid an ambush. Below, troops' main barricades at Ismailia. — AP Photos.



MALAYA GUERILLAS STRIKE

Singapore, Oct. 22.

Communist guerrillas stepped up their campaign in various parts of Malaya today, killing at least 13 British soldiers and Malay police, an English rubber planter and a Malay estate driver.

A second European planter and 18 members of the security forces were wounded in clashes with the terrorists.

The planter murdered today was an assistant manager named Duclere on the Kalumpang Estate at Tanjong Malim in South Perak.

Ten men of the Royal West Kents were killed and 12 were wounded when guerrillas ambushed a military convoy in Selangor. Five guerrillas were killed and several were wounded.

It was one of the biggest guerrilla battles of the present emergency in Malaya.

A cordon was thrown around Kuala Lumpur and armed police checked all people leaving or entering the Federal capital.

Guerrillas also struck in the Kulim district of Kedah today, killing a lance corporal and wounding five other Malay police in a road ambush.

In South Johore yesterday guerrillas killed two constables and wounded two others when they fired on a police vehicle. Malayan Home Guards joined the regular troops in action for the first time today to scour the Pahang jungle for Communist guerrillas believed to have been responsible for the murder of the British High Commissioner in Malaya, Sir Henry Gurney, 18 days ago.—Reuter.

Mossadegh's Latest Feeler

Philadelphia, Oct. 22. The Persian Prime Minister, Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh, declared today that if the British "are sincere in their acceptance of the principle of nationalisation the way lies open to negotiation for the purchase of oil from Persia."

Speaking at a luncheon here,

the Prime Minister said that Persia could give every assurance of the efficient operation of the oil industry within Persia "and thus of an uninterrupted supply of oil and its products." Speaking earlier in Independence Hall, Dr. Mossadegh said that in Persia liberty had still to be won.—Reuter.

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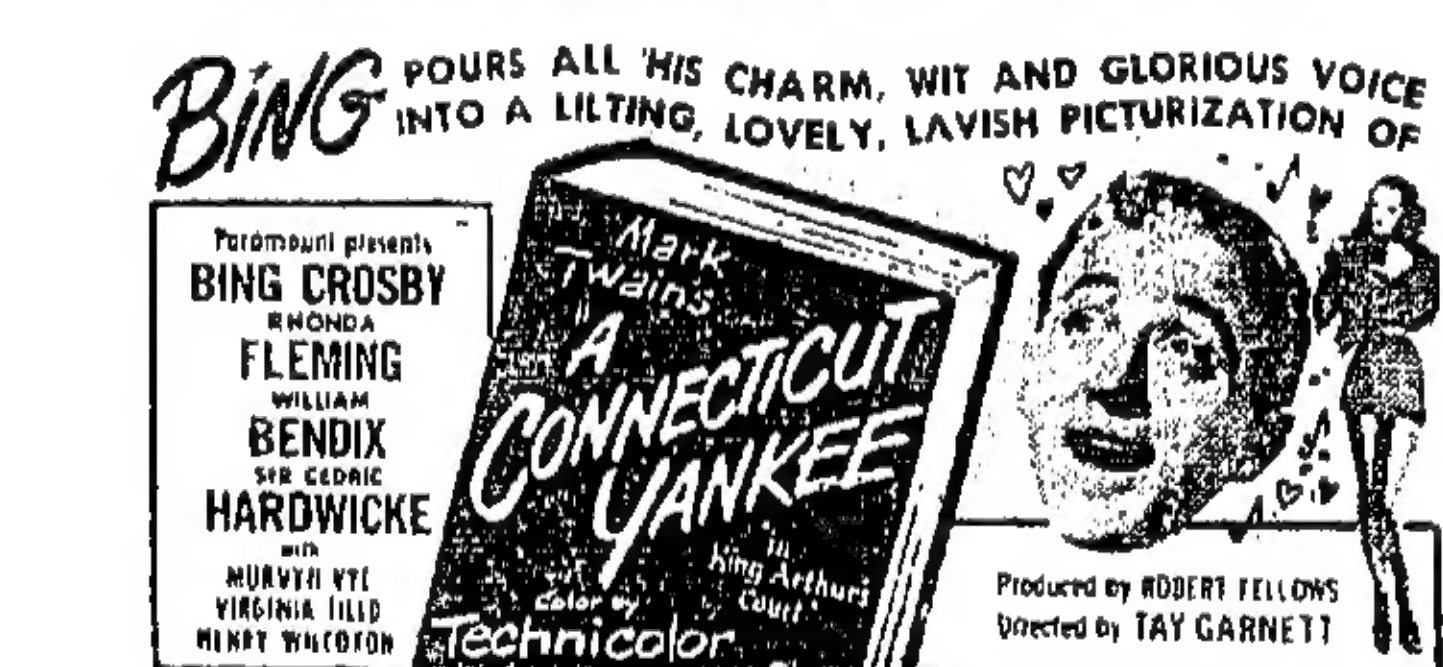
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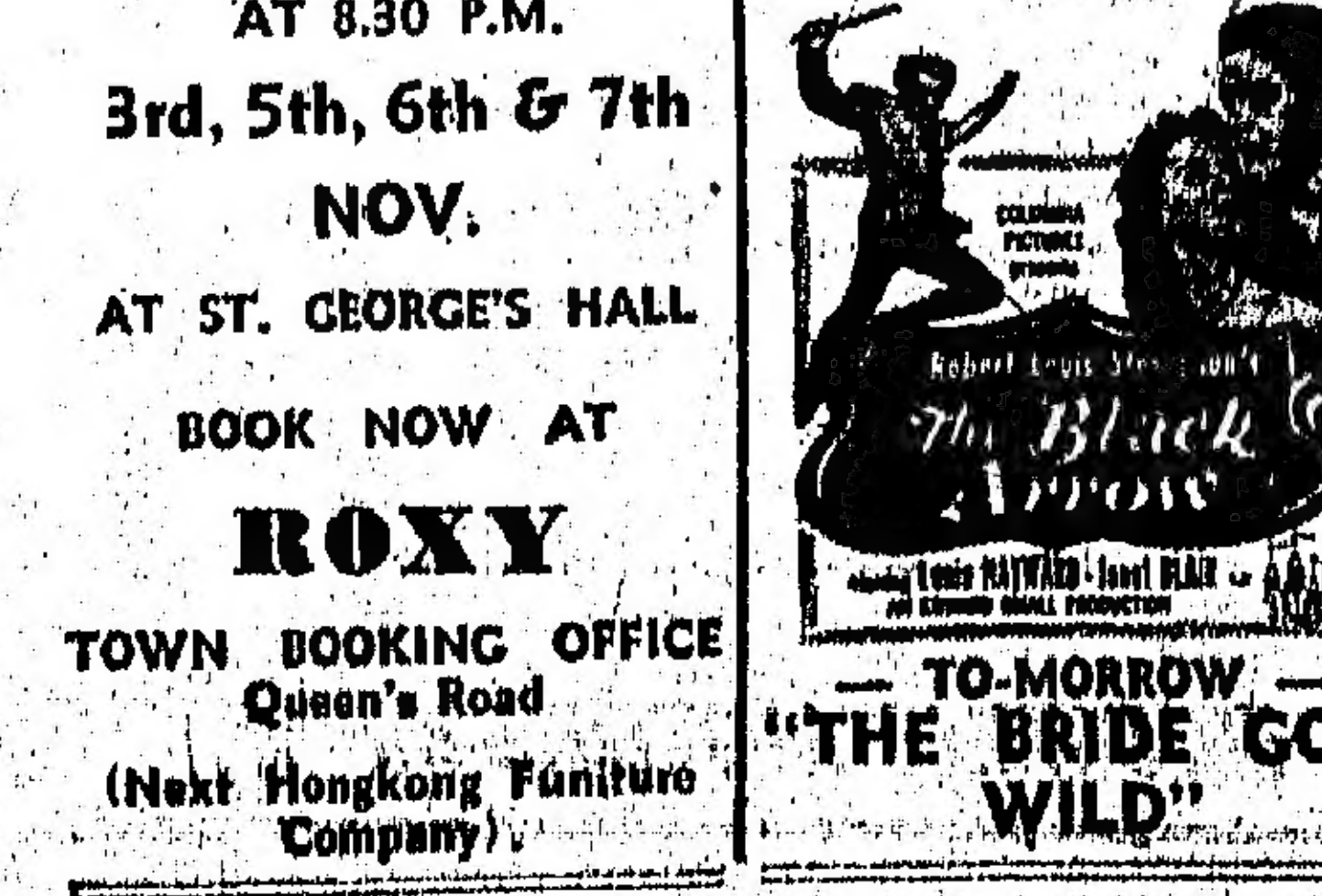
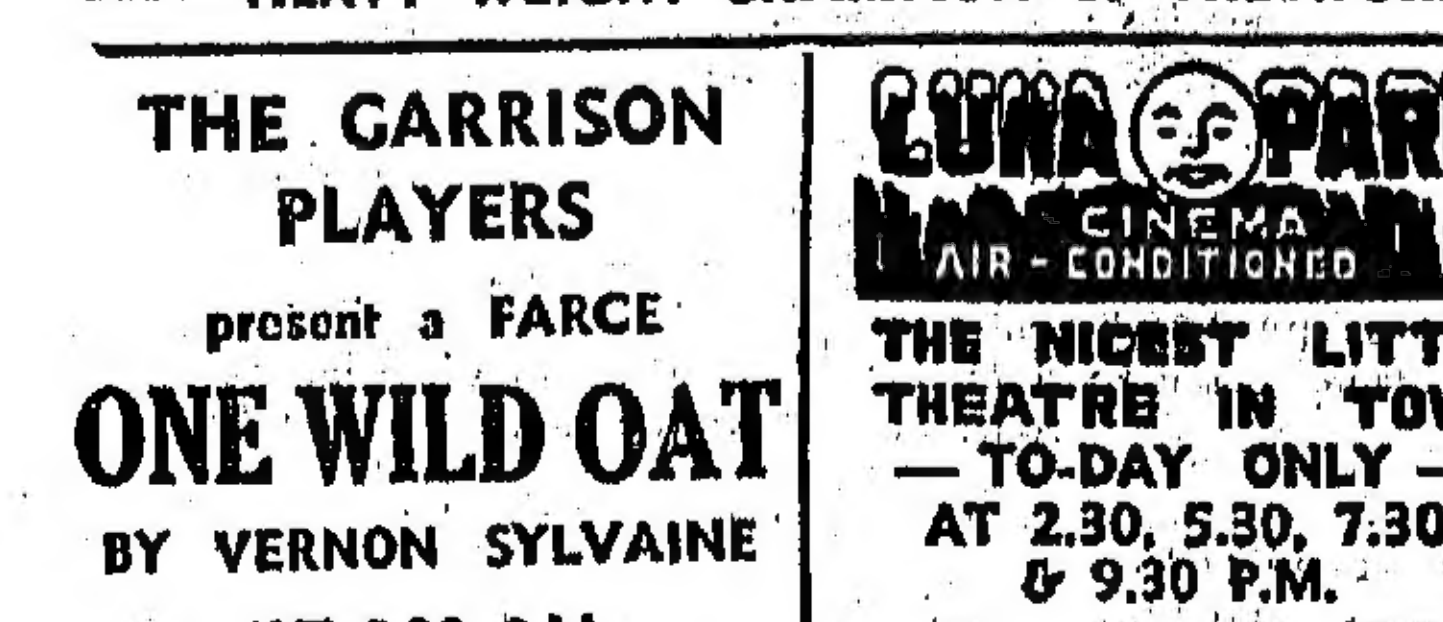
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Sudan Move For An International Governing Body

Khartoum, Oct. 22.

The Sudan Constitutional Commission, representing a cross-section of Sudan public opinion, is expected to cable the United Nations tonight or tomorrow asking for an international commission to govern the Sudan until its future status is decided.

Sir Robert Howe, Governor-General, has described the Commission as representative of most of the political parties.

The Chairman is Judge Stanley Baker of the Sudan High Court who has just returned from Britain. The Commission believes that Egypt's abrogation of the 1899 Anglo-Egyptian agreement has nullified the Condominium rules. It has also decided that the Sudan should have full independence under the United Nations Commission on Africa. Meanwhile, a Constituent Assembly should be formed not later than December, 1953, to decide Sudan's future. The cable, copies of which are to be sent to the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Herbert Morrison, and Mohamed Saleh el Din, Egyptian Foreign Minister, will ask that the terms of reference of the International Commission and its membership should be decided in accordance with the wishes of the Constitutional Commission.

CONGRESS CHALLENGE

The International Commission will be asked to reside in the Sudan. Britain, it is understood, will be asked to support this Sudanese demand.

One member of the Commission is understood to have disagreed with the other 12 over the text of the cable, but efforts are being made to persuade him to change his mind.

It is reported that the International Commission will be asked to supervise the execution of the Constitution now being prepared by the Constitutional Commission.

The Sudan Congress, dominated by Mohammed Nur es Din, leader of a faction of the pro-Egyptian Ashigga Party, cabled the United Nations yesterday challenging the Constitutional Commission.

The cable contends that the Commission set up by the Governor-General had lost its legal power since the abrogation of the Condominium agreement.

It therefore requests the United Nations not to listen to the Commission's views.—Reuter.

EMPIRE'S STAND

Commonwealth Governments are making the British stand in Egypt a combined operation, official sources said today. The roles to be played by Australia, New Zealand and South Africa had already been agreed upon at the Commonwealth Defence Ministers' conference in London earlier this year.

"One thing stood out clearly in the Commonwealth Ministers' findings and that was that there was no practical alternative to bases in the Suez Canal zone," the officials said.

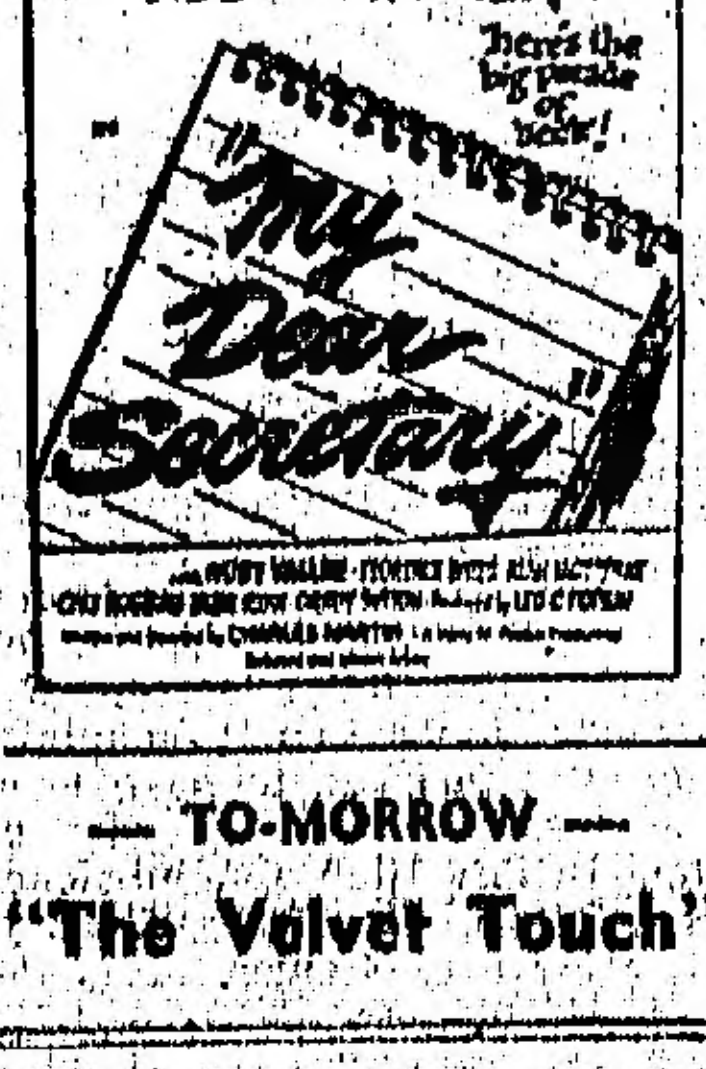
In support of Britain's treaty rights, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have now asked Britain what steps may be immediately necessary for them to take in addition to diplomatic action, the officials said.

Simultaneously, the officials said, it was the intention of Britain, the United States, France and Turkey to go ahead with a Middle East Command today.

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Front Line Chapel



A shaded ridge overlooking a Korean valley makes an effective outdoor chapel for United Nations troops attending religious service during a lull in the fighting. — London Express Service.

Sharing Of Burden To Be Asked

New York, Oct. 22.

A State Department official says the United States will seek to get other United Nations members to send more men and materials to Korea.

The move will be made at next month's meeting of the UN General Assembly in Paris, says John D. Hickerson, Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs.

Mr Hickerson said the United States has shouldered a disproportionate share of the burden of Korean fighting.

"For as long as there are tasks for the UN in Korea, this burden should be more widely and equitably shared," he said, adding.

The UN should push ahead for more widespread and more positive troop designations. We believe the Assembly should urge its members to provide these as rapidly and liberally as conditions permit."

Mr Hickerson also was confident that other UN members, in addition to sending more troops, also would contribute more material support and more relief and rehabilitation assistance.

The Assistant Secretary said the General Assembly must work out a Security system strong enough to frighten off would-be aggressors of the future.

"Development of such strength," he said, "may convince the Kremlin that its self-interests require sincere steps to reach genuine enforceable arrangements for the reduction and control of armaments." — Associated Press.

Berlin Incident Discussed

Berlin, Oct. 22.

United States and Soviet authorities had talks today about Stainswecken, the West Berlin district occupied by East German Police last Thursday.

Major-General Lemuel Mathewson, United States Commandant in Berlin, called his advisers to a special meeting tonight to work out detailed measures to counter the East German action.—Reuter.

Casey Visits MacDonald

Singapore, Oct. 22.

Mr Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister for External Affairs, broke his journey to the United Nations' Paris General Assembly meeting for discussions in Johore tonight with Mr Malcolm MacDonald, British Commissioner-General in South-East Asia.

An R.A.F. Dakota will fly Mr Casey to Hongkong tomorrow and Bangkok on Thursday.

He will rejoin an airliner for Paris at Bangkok.—Reuter.

Thakin Nu Sees Nehru

New Delhi, Oct. 22.

Thakin Nu, Prime Minister of Burma, had an hour's informal talk with the Indian Prime Minister Pandit Nehru today.

Thakin Nu is here for two-day consultations with the Government of India on "questions of mutual interest" including the subject of signing a separate peace treaty with Japan.

Today's talk were attended by the Burmese Ambassador in India, the Indian Ambassador in Rangoon, and senior officials of both Governments.—Reuter.

Request Rejected

Ottawa, Oct. 22.

Canada has rejected a German request that Major-General Kurt Meyer, an S.S. war criminal, be set free, the Minister of External Affairs, Mr Lester Pearson, said today. The request was made a week ago.—Reuter.

RUSSIA SETS OFF NEW ATOMIC EXPLOSION

While America Tests First 'Baby' Atom Bomb

Washington, Oct. 22.

The White House announced today that Russia has achieved its third atomic explosion.

The announcement said the latest explosion apparently was part of a test series. "Of course there may be more such explosions from time to time," the White House Secretary, Mr Joseph Short, said.

The White House announcement used the phrase "atomic explosion" to describe the latest atomic blast within Russia. Just 19 days ago—on October 3—the White House had said, in announcing the second known atomic blast in Russia, that the Russians had tested "an atomic bomb." The first Russian "atomic explosion" was announced by the White House on September 23, 1949.

Today, Mr Short said that another atomic explosion had occurred within the Soviet Union apparently as part of a test series. Mr Short would only say that the third explosion had taken place since October 3. As for further details, including such questions as where in Russia the explosion had occurred, Mr Short told reporters "It is not in the national interest for me to say more than I have already said."

Mr Short was requested particularly to elaborate on his statement that additional explosions could be expected, but he declined. Asked where these explosions could be expected, Mr Short thought that was obvious from his first sentence announcing the newest atomic test in Russia.

The Soviet Premier, Josef Stalin, announced for the first time on October 6 that Russia had exploded an atomic bomb, and said the Soviets would hold more atomic tests in the future.

GUIDED MISSILES?

In a question and answer interview with the official Soviet Government newspaper, Pravda, Stalin confirmed President Truman's announcement of October 3 that a Russian atom bomb had been exploded recently.

Stalin said, "Indeed, a test was recently made by us on a type of atom bomb. Tests on atom bombs of various calibres will be made in the future under the banner of defence of our country from attacks from the American aggressive bloc."

Representative James Van Zandt, member of the Joint Congressional committee on atomic energy, said after Mr Truman's October 3 announcement that the Russians maybe are working on guided missiles with atomic warheads.

President Truman's announcement of the third Russian atomic blast came within hours of a new explosion in Nevada—seventh test blast in the continental United States.

Monday's test explosion at the Frenchman's Flat proving grounds in Nevada was so small in contrast to earlier tests that it was barely audible 30 miles away. That aroused speculation that the United States was testing "baby atom-bombs" and perhaps atomic artillery or other combat missiles with atomic warheads.—United Press.

SMALLEST ON RECORD

Las Vegas, Oct. 22. The United States set off its latest atomic explosion—the smallest on record, according to official descriptions—at its Nevada desert test site today.

So far as is known no troops were involved in the detonation—officially the 21st in history—though it was one of a series at which troops are being used for the first time.

The latest American atomic tactical weapons are being tested to see whether they can be used to support ground forces.

About 5,000 troops, including a combat team of 1,000, are waiting to take part in the atomic warfare manoeuvres.

Today's blast, described by a journalist witness as unspectacular, was not seen or felt at Las Vegas, 75 miles away.

Observers speculated that the control of atomic energy which this implied might stand as a milestone in nuclear science.

The baby atom bomb—if it was a bomb—flashed for about one-tenth of a second. According to the journalist witness, it was hardly larger than the TNT blast set off an hour earlier to test the instruments.

FROM STEEL TOWER

But observers thought that it was probably a bigger thrill for the scientists in charge of the test than many of the bigger blasts, including the fourth and fifth atomic explosions at Bikini, in the Pacific, in 1946.

An Atomic Energy Commission spokesman confirmed that the shot was made from the top of a 100-foot steel tower similar to the structures used in the first atomic bomb blast at Alamogordo, New Mexico, in 1945.

Here is the description of the explosion as given by the journalist witness:

"The first glimpse I had from a vantage point on a peak between 50 and 60 miles from the test site was a brief flash at day-break. Then I could see a white column of smoke. It rose clear and white with no yellowish brown tinge to a height I could not estimate accurately.

"It was very narrow at the bottom, then mushroomed out into a cloud.

"The smoke cloud dissipated within 10 or 15 minutes, unlike the atomic clouds last winter which hovered for more than a half-hour and moved over Las Vegas.

NO COMPARISON

"I saw all the atomic blasts here last winter and there is just no comparison with today's. There was no concussion this time and the only noise was a mild 'boom' about five minutes after the flash.

"From our mountain top we could see and hear radiological safety planes as they manoeuvred through the whole area seeking indicators of radioactivity."

The absence of any flash would seem to confirm speculation that the Atomic Energy Commission has developed a smaller nuclear weapon. Speculation on such weapons has trailed artillery type shells and guided missiles with atomic warheads.—Associated Press.

An observer at Cactus Springs, about 35 miles from the test site, said that a brief flash was just noticeable in the early morning light.

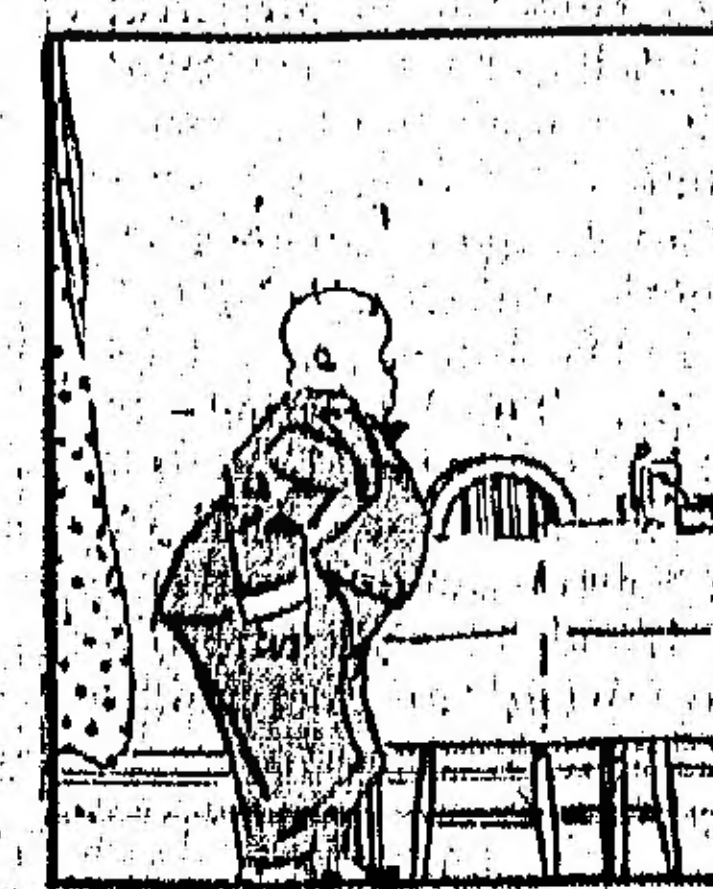
People in Las Vegas did not see even a flicker.

It was assumed that the A.E.C. used today's explosion to carry out research into radioactivity and perhaps its effect on animals and structures.

It was disclosed last week that a number of goats, rats and dogs were placed within range of the blast, some of them inside Army vehicles.

Unofficially computed, today's was the world's 21st atomic explosion—18 by the United States and three by Russia.—Reuter.

POP



Election Candidates Bring Up The Colonies In Campaign Speeches

Indian C-in-C
In London

Whatever attention is being given to Colonial questions by candidates, and it does not appear to be considerable—they certainly got a strong lead from the Colonial Secretary, Mr James Griffiths.

Royal Navy Aids Storm Victims

Tokyo, Oct. 22. A Royal Navy helicopter has brought much-needed relief to Japanese villagers in the typhoon-stricken Yamaguchi Prefecture. Last week the helicopter made five sorties, landing or dropping medical supplies, food and clothing to small out-of-the-way villages.—Reuter.

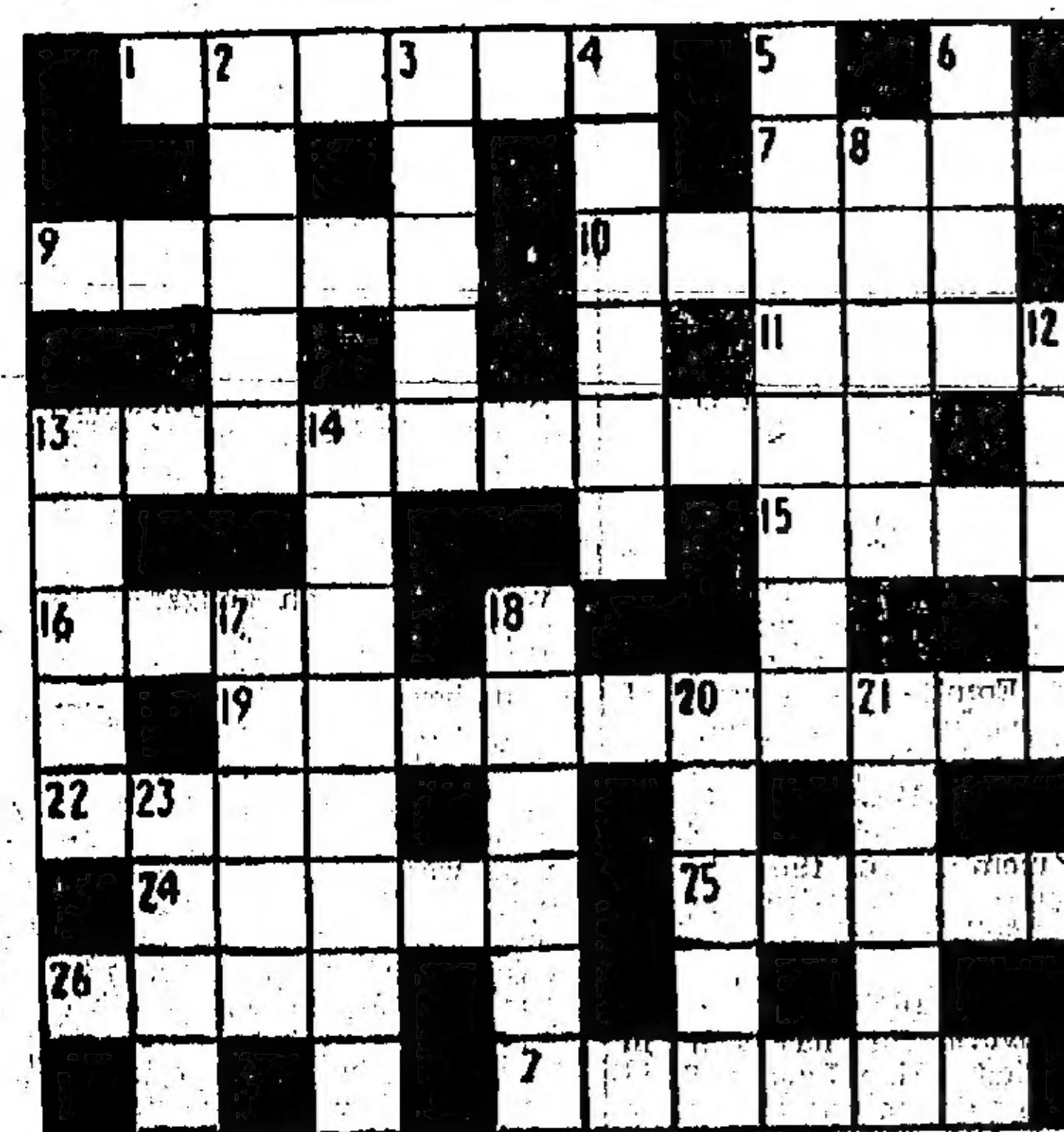
Truman To Ignore Objections

Washington, Oct. 22. President Truman appeared determined today to send General Mark Clark to Rome as the first United States Ambassador to the Vatican despite a storm of opposition from Protestant leaders. The White House said that President Truman asked for legal advice on whether he can send General Clark at once on a recess appointment without waiting for Senate confirmation. It is understood that the Attorney General, Mr. J. Howard McGrath, would give the President an official ruling. The historic nomination was sent to an amazed Senate on Saturday but Congress adjourned without acting on it. It touched off a political-religious fight that promised to be the hottest since the late Catholic Al Smith ran for the Presidency in 1928. The White House said it had received several hundred letters and telegrams over the week-end protesting against the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Holy See.—United Press.

NOT DECEIVED

Bonn, Oct. 22. The West German Social Democratic Party said today that the annex of 20,000 prisoners announced on East Germany's second anniversary was "just a Communist manoeuvre". In a statement today the party said: "The annex does not affect political prisoners. It affects only small time criminals. Political terror is continuing in the Soviet zone."—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
1 Wan (6).
7 Bar (4).
9 Hurl (5).
10 Family (6).
11 Ancestor (4).
13 Limited (10).
15 Grant (4).
16 Design (4).
19 Destroy (10).
22 Destiny (6).
24 Urgency (5).
26 Wish for (5).
28 Eager (4).
29 Colour (6).

DOWN
2 Measures of land (5).
3 Demian (5).
4 Sppt (6).
5 Divides into three (8).
6 Beside feature (4).
8 Tolerate (6).
12 Smooth (5).
13 Swift (5).
14 Apartment house (8).
17 Love (5).
18 Title-tattle (6).
20 Bring on (5).
21 Mean dwelling (6).
23 Public (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Direct, 4 Trail, 7 Lotted, 8 Evict, 10 Cave, 12 Rattle, 13 Anger, 15 Suez, 17 Tung, 18 Indent, 20 Extends, 21 Rile, 22 Goods, 24 Lash, 26 Unwrap, 28 Deamed, 29 Royal, 30 Delegates, 31 Belovings, 32 Grow, 33 Taverner, 34 Incline, 35 Barms, 36 Regender, 37 Rave, 38 Auld, 39 Star, 40 Respires, 41 Axioms, 42 Para.

London, Oct. 22.

He devoted fully half his time to the subject in a radio broadcast. It is a fact that the Colonies have never before received such prominence from a Party speaker in a General Election broadcast.

Even the Opposition Press praised his effort in this respect. The Tory London "Evening Standard," rated his talk as "campaign stuff of the first order."

Mr Griffiths, said, indeed, as his 22nd election to go to the polls. How far his listeners were prepared to agree with him is another matter.

Throughout the constituencies, Colonial questions are being asked and predictions made. Here is what some of the candidates are saying: Mr. Tom Cook, Under-Secretary for the Colonies and Caribbean, said for Dundee East: "I am a Dundee."

"We have been badly criticised for giving away the Gold Coast for what, for all practical purposes, is complete self-government. We took the step deliberately and readily. They were right for it. We had pledged ourselves to work for self-government within the Commonwealth for those countries."

"We are determined to carry on with it. That is what the Tories mean by 'breaking up the Empire'. It is not breaking up the Empire. It is building the Commonwealth on a completely new conception on the basis of national independence and self-determination. It is happening now in the Gold Coast but in other territories all over the Commonwealth."

Mr. A. T. Lennon-Bowd, Conservative for Mersey, referred to Malaya, which he visited some time ago. He commented that dollar exports from the country exceeded the whole of Britain's industrial production and was entirely the product of private enterprise.

"We have brought the highest standard of living ever known in the East to the workers on the rubber estates. We are doing good in the world by our enlightened self-interest, and the world will suffer if our policy of 'suicide' remains unchecked."

Mr. Ronald Walker, President-elect of the Liberal Party, speaking at Huddersfield and commenting on talk of war, said: "Already Egypt, cognisant of Persia, has broken her treaty in turn and prepares to kick us out of the Sudan. The Argentine grows menacing about Antarctica and the Falklands. We shall have trouble in British Guiana. Malan gives us notice to clear."

out of the Protectorates, country by country, island by island.

"We shall be ejected with scorn and contempt, till 50 million people on this island stand friendless and despised and very hungry. And then we shall have war and hopeless war at that. It is indeed true you can't escape war by running away."

CREECH-JONES' VIEWS

Ex-Colonial Secretary, Mr. A. Creech-Jones, Labour candidate for Romford, was asked at a Brentford meeting: "Are the natives of our Colonies better off than they were before the war?" He said he thought they were. He spoke of the development of the Colonies in terms of improved educational methods, medical and social conditions, and of hydro-electric schemes.

"Well, what about groundnuts?" asked the chairman but the heckler did not press the point and Mr Creech-Jones went on to stress the need for international understanding.

Mr David Gammans, Conservative candidate, attacked Mr Morrison over Persia, at a meeting in Kent and went on: "It is quite certain the difficulties and dangers of our fellow-countrymen in Malaya will be increased because the success of that campaign depends as much on the conviction that we have the will to win as on the arms and troops at our disposal."

"What happens now if Franco demands Gibraltar, Egypt invades the Sudan and Guatemala shakes her fist at British Honduras? I suppose anyone would be rubbish these demands would be resisted as a war-monger by the Socialists."

Mr Frederick Philpott, Liberal candidate for Bedford, said at an election meeting that Socialists had banished Seretse Khama from his country without trial or inquiry.

"These lovers of liberty, these are the people who clamour for your help to give freedom to the poor," he commented.—London Express Service.

Powers To Go Ahead With Plans

London, Oct. 22.

The intention of the four founder-members to go ahead with their plans for a Middle East Command will be communicated to other Governments in the area in the immediate future, diplomatic quarters said here today.

This decision to establish the Command despite Egypt's refusal to take part will be circulated as a part of the policy of Britain, the United States, France and Turkey of keeping adjoining nations fully informed.

There is no question at this stage, it was understood, of issuing any further invitations to join the alliance. For the present, four-Power policy is limited to two aims: 1.—Setting up the Command with four founder-members and Dominion support from South Africa, Australia and New Zealand; and 2.—Keeping contact with Middle East Governments.—Reuter.

Another Flight To Freedom

Stockholm, Oct. 22.

Three men of the crew of four of the Polish trawler Arkia 114 today asked the Swedish authorities in Kalmar, South Sweden, for asylum as political refugees.

The three seized the trawler in mid-Baltic and brought her into Kalmar last night. The fourth man, the engineer, asked for permission to return to Poland.—Reuter.



General K. M. Cariappa, Indian Army Commander-in-Chief, shown being greeted on arrival at London Airport. General Cariappa is well over 6 feet and wears a monocle. Yesterday he laid a wreath at the Cenotaph in Whitehall.

American Plane Losses In Excess Of Replacements

Washington, Oct. 22.

The United States is losing combat aircraft faster than it can replace them.

That is the plain fact behind the curtailed flying in Europe, reduced bomber operations in Korea and the planned transfer of jet fighters from Air National Guard units to the Air Force Air Training Command.

The losses have been suffered in combat in Korea and from all other causes in normal worldwide operations.

There have also been temporary losses of planes grounded or on reduced flying status because of engine and parts shortages.

The extent of aircraft destruction and damage in Korea has never been revealed fully and will not be while fighting is going on.

It is known, however, that more than 350 planes under the control of the Far East Air Force have been lost to Red action. About 75 per cent of these were fighters knocked down by Red ground fire, mainly while supporting ground troops.

What is not generally known is that another 350 planes of all types operating under FEAF have probably been lost or damaged during the war for reasons not directly related to Red action.

These figures do not include Navy losses.

RAIDS CUT DOWN Reduced B29 bomber operations in Korea have been attributed by Air Force sources partly to the engine and parts problem. The lack of parts for jet engines is reported to have cut down the flying time of Thunderjet fighter groups in Europe.

Current information on losses, apart from those in the Korean war, is not available. But in 1949, when there was much less flying, 930 Air Force and Navy planes were damaged beyond repair in accidents.

Defence Mobiliser Charles Wilson gave the tip-off on current aircraft production in his latest report. It is twice what it was a year ago.

This means that the United States has reached the rate of about 450 aircraft a month of all types for all the three military Services.

A BIG GAP However, in terms of air-frame weight, the customary standard of measurement, the United States is producing little more than it was in the 1950 peak.

Danish King's Trip

Copenhagen, Oct. 22. King Frederik and Queen Ingrid of Denmark will pay a private visit to Rome next month. They will leave Copenhagen by train on November 6 and return on November 21.—Reuter.

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RED AIR FORCE IN MANCHURIA

Now Totals Over 1,200 Planes

Washington, Oct. 22.

The U.S. Air Force said today the Communists have well over 1,200 planes, half of them jets, North of the Yalu River border between Korea and Manchuria.

Enemy air strength capable of defending Korea has been steadily increased despite heavy losses, a spokesman told a Pentagon news conference. Ninety Russian-built jets had been destroyed or probably destroyed and 204 damaged or believed damaged by United Nations airmen since June 30.

The conference came after a secrecy label was lifted from an off-the-record statement by Gen. Omar Bradley on October 5, that UN air operations have been costing the enemy about 7,000 trucks a month. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff made the statement on his return from an inspection trip to Korea.

Gen. Bradley said the reason why so many enemy vehicles have been destroyed in recent months is because the UN Air Forces have knocked out most of the rail lines available to the Reds for troops and supply movements.

The Air Force backed this general claim with the following figures for the period from June 30—October 15:

Vehicles destroyed or damaged—28,990; railway cars—6,300; tunnels—120; bridges—751; enemy-held buildings—16,336; tanks—62.

The officer said that this score was compiled in 34,772 aggressive combat sorties in addition to the regular flights of reconnaissance and spotting planes.

The spokesman did not know why the enemy had not attempted to use his steadily growing air potential in Manchuria to greater effect in Korea. Associated Press.

Two Premiers Meet

Wellington, Oct. 22.

Coylon's Prime Minister, Don Stephen Senanayake, arrived here by flying boat from Australia today for an official visit.

He was greeted on arrival by the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Sidney Holland. The two Premiers shook hands as old friends: both were sworn in as members of the Privy Council on the same day at Buckingham Palace. Mr. Senanayake is visiting other Commonwealth countries for an exchange of views.—Reuter.

Montevideo, Oct. 22.

The Argentine Foreign Minister, Germanini Remosino, has submitted his resignation, according to reports reaching here today.—United Press.

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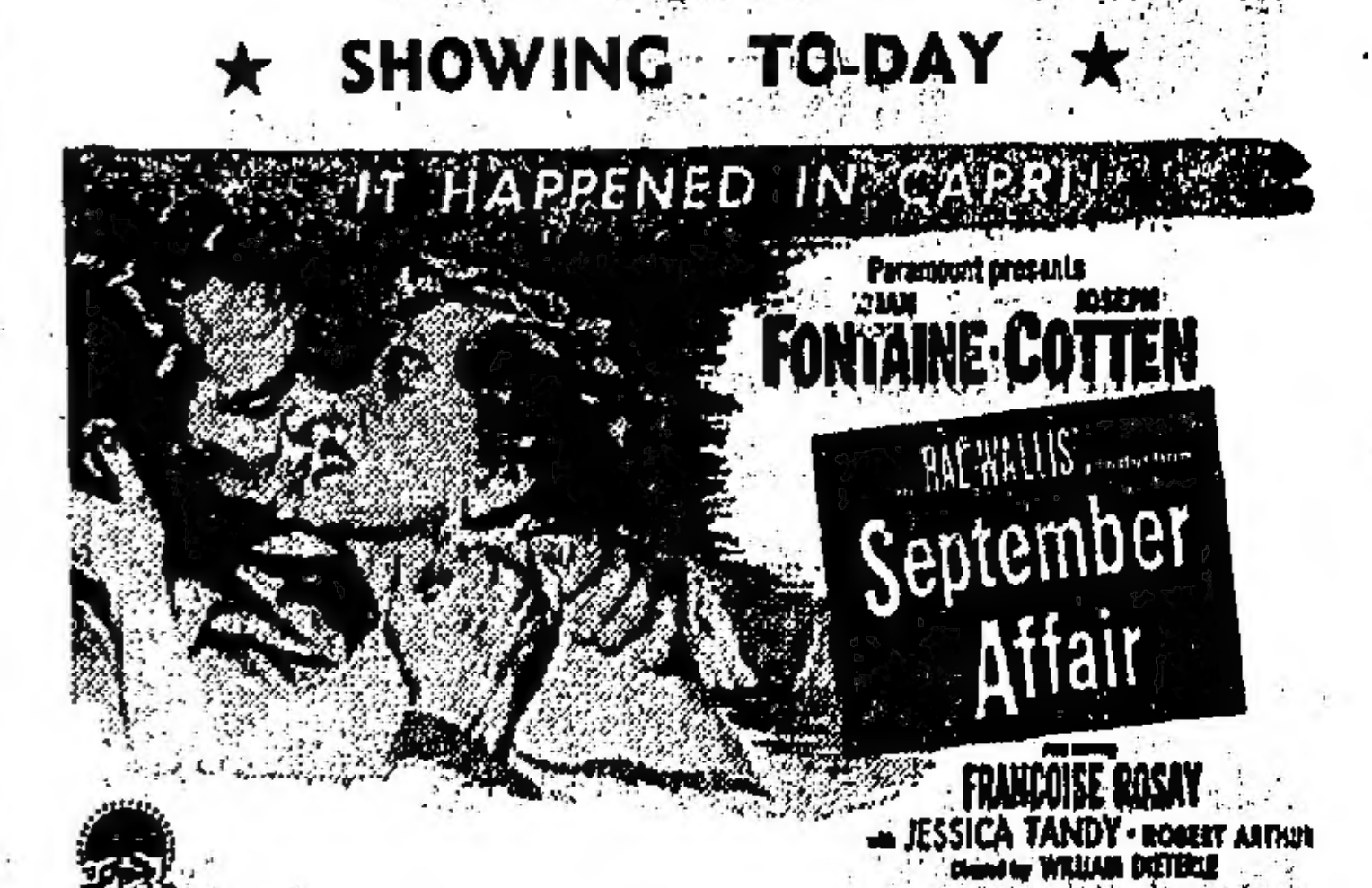
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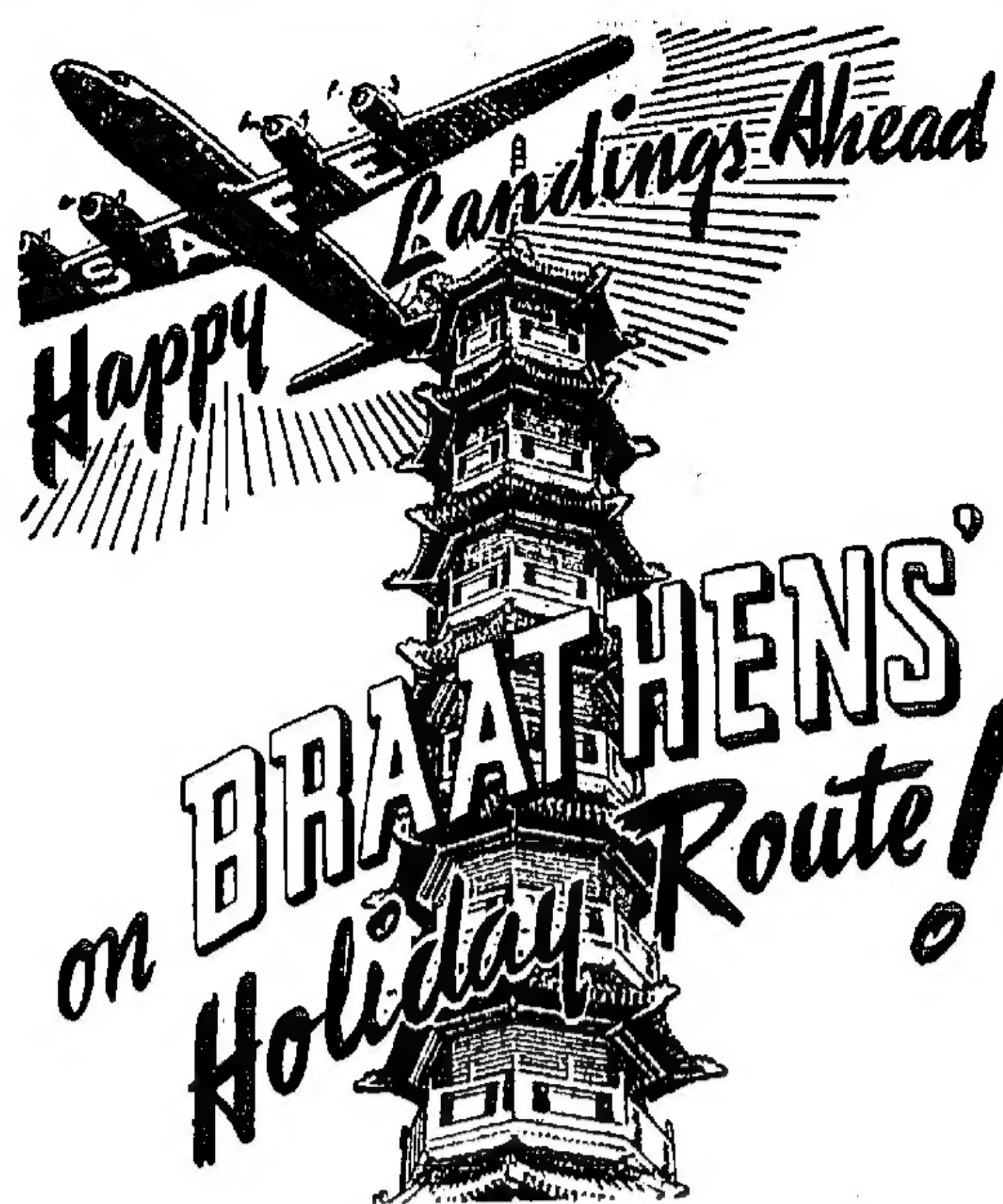
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SINKING OF SCHARNHORST REMOVES MENACE

CHAPTER 14 OF "CLOSING THE RING," THE FIFTH BOOK OF SECOND WORLD WAR MEMOIRS

By Winston Churchill

TO avoid new charges of breach of faith from the Soviet, if our efforts to help them proved vain, I inserted a safeguarding paragraph: "However, I must put it on record that this is no contract or bargain, but rather a declaration of our solemn and earnest resolve."

I then proceeded with our list of grievances about the treatment of our men in North Russia.

If we are to resume the convoys, we shall have to reinforce our establishments in North Russia, which have been reduced in numbers since last March. The present numbers of naval personnel are below what is necessary, even for our present requirements, owing to men having to be sent home without relief. Your civil authorities have refused us all visas for men to go to North Russia, even to relieve those who are seriously overdue for relief.

M. Molotov has pressed His Majesty's Government to agree that the number of British Service personnel in North Russia should not exceed that of the Soviet Service personnel and trade delegation in this country. We have been unable to accept this proposal, since their work is quite dissimilar and the number of men needed for war operations cannot be determined in such an unpractical way.

Secondly, as we have already informed the Soviet Government, we must ask to be the judges of the personnel required to carry out operations for which we are responsible.

Visas for Britons

I MUST therefore ask you to agree to the immediate grant of visas for the additional personnel now required, and for your assurance that you will not in future withhold visas when we find it necessary to ask for the assistance that we are giving you in North Russia. I emphasise that of about 170 naval personnel at present in the North over 150 should have been relieved some months ago, but Soviet visas have been withheld. The state of health of these men, who are unaccustomed to the climatic and other conditions, makes it very necessary to relieve them without further delay.

We should also wish to send the small medical unit for Archangel to which your authorities agreed, but for which the necessary visas have

Arctic convoys to Russia had been suspended in April 1943, until the autumn darkness should give better protection. On October 1, in reply to a demand from Molotov for a resumption of the sailings, Mr Churchill informed Stalin that we planned to send convoys in November, December, January and February.

not been granted. Please remember that we may have heavy casualties.

I must also ask your help in remedying the conditions under which our Service personnel and seamen at present find themselves in North Russia. These men are, of course, engaged in operations against the enemy in our joint interest, and chiefly to bring Allied supplies to your country. They are, I am sure you will admit, in a wholly different position from ordinary individuals proceeding to Russian territory.

Yet they are subjected by your authorities to the following restrictions, which seem to me inappropriate for men sent by an ally to carry out operations of the greatest interest to the Soviet Union:

- No one may land from one of our ships or from a British merchant ship except by a Soviet boat in the presence of a Soviet official and after examination of documents on each occasion.
- No one from a British warship is allowed to proceed alongside a British merchantman without the Soviet authorities being informed beforehand. This even applies to the British admiral in charge.
- British officers and men are required to obtain special passes before they can go from ship to shore or between two British shore stations. These passes are often much delayed, with consequent dislocation of the work in hand.
- No stores, luggage, or mail for this operational force may be landed except in the presence of a Soviet official, and numerous formalities are

required for the shipment of all stores and mail.

(c) Private service mail is subjected to censorship, although for an operational force of this kind censorship should, in our view, be left in the hands of British Service authorities.

The imposition of these restrictions makes an impression upon officers and men alike which is bad for Anglo-Soviet relations, and would be deeply injurious if Parliament got to hear of it. No such restrictions are placed upon Soviet personnel here.

I trust indeed, M. Stalin, that you will find it possible to have these difficulties smoothed out in a friendly spirit, so that we may each help each other, and the common cause, to the utmost of our strength.

Reply from Stalin

THESE were modest requests considering the efforts we were now to make. No answer was received for nearly a fortnight.

Premier Stalin to Prime Minister, 13 Oct., '43.

I received your message of Oct. 1 informing me of the intention to send four convoys to the Soviet Union by the Northern route in November, December, January and February. However, this communication loses its value by your statement that this intention to send Northern convoys to the U.S.S.R. is neither an obligation nor an agreement, but only a statement, which, as it may be understood, is one the British side can at any moment renounce regardless of any influence it may have on the Soviet armies at the front.

I must say that I cannot agree with such a posing of the

question. Supplies from the British Government to the U.S.S.R., armaments and other military goods, cannot be considered otherwise than as an obligation, which, by special agreement between our countries, the British Government undertook in respect of the U.S.S.R., which bears on its shoulders, already for the third year, the enormous burden of struggle with the common enemy of the Allies—Hitlerite Germany.

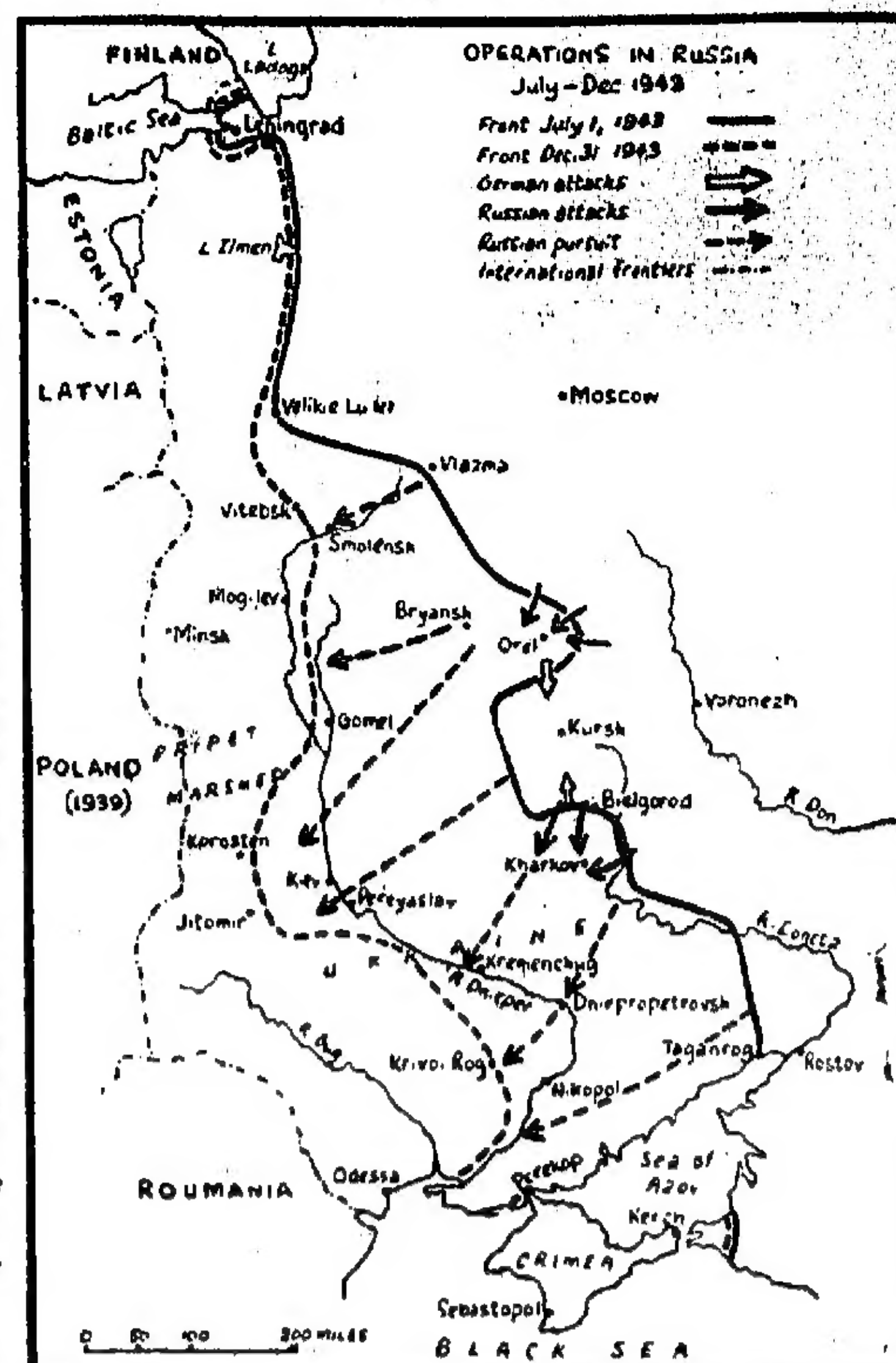
By the way, for some reason or other there was a very considerable decrease in the delivery of military goods sent by the Northern route this year in comparison with those received last year; and this makes it impossible to fulfil the established (Soviet) plan of military supplies (to the armies) and is in contradiction to the corresponding Anglo-Soviet protocol for military supplies.

Therefore, at the present time, when the forces of the Soviet Union are strained to the utmost to secure the needs of the front in the interests of success of the struggle against the main forces of our common enemy, it would be inadmissible to have the supplies of the Soviet armies depend on the arbitrary judgment of the British side. It is impossible to consider this posing of the question to be other than a refusal of the British Government to fulfil the obligations it undertook, and as a kind of threat addressed to the U.S.S.R.

I do not see the necessity for increasing the number of British Service men in the north of the U.S.S.R., since the great majority of British Service men who are already there are not adequately employed, and for many months have been doomed to idleness, as has already been pointed out several times by the Soviet side.

There are also regrettable facts of the inadmissible behaviour of individual British Servicemen who attempted, in several cases to recruit, by bribery, certain Soviet citizens for intelligence purposes. Such instances, offensive to Soviet citizens, naturally gave rise to incidents which led to undesirable complications.

Concerning your mention of formalities and certain restrictions existing in Northern ports, it is necessary to have



in view that such formalities and restrictions are unavoidable in zones near and at the front, if one does not forget the war situation which exists in the U.S.S.R. I may add that this applies equally to the British and other foreigners as well as to Soviet citizens.

Great place in world

I ASKED the Soviet Ambassador to come to see me. I spoke to him earnestly about the great desire we had to work with Russia and to be friends with her, how we saw that she should have a great place in the world after the war, that we should welcome this, and that we would do our best also to make good relations between her and the United States. I further said how much I was looking forward to a meeting with Marshal Stalin if it could be arranged, and how important this meeting of the heads of the British, American, and Soviet Governments was to the future of the world.

I then turned to Stalin's telegram about the convoys. I said very briefly that I did not think this message would help the situation, that it had caused me a good deal of pain, that I feared any reply which I could send would only make things worse, that the Foreign Secretary was in Moscow and I had left it to

him to settle the matter on the spot, and that therefore I did not wish to receive the message. I then handed back to the Ambassador an envelope.

Gousev opened the envelope to see what was inside it, and, recognising the message, said he had been instructed to deliver it to me. I then said, "I am not prepared to receive it," and got up to indicate in a friendly manner that our conversation was at an end. I moved to the door and opened it.

We had a little talk in the doorway about his coming to luncheon in the near future and discussing with Mrs Churchill some questions connected with her Russian fund, which I told him had now reached £4m. I did not give M. Gousev a chance of recurring to the question of the convoys or of trying to hand me back the envelope, and bowed him out.

The War Cabinet endorsed my refusal to receive Stalin's telegram. It was certainly an unusual diplomatic incident, and, as I learnt later, it impressed the Soviet Government. In fact, Molotov referred to it several times in conversation.

Molotov calls on Eden

ON Oct. 19 Mr Eden telegraphed to him at the Embassy and said that his Government greatly valued the convoys, and had sadly missed them. Molotov promised to speak to Stalin about it all and arrange a meeting. The important discussion took place on the 21st. Meanwhile, in order to strengthen Eden's hands, and at his suggestion, I suspended the sailing of the British destroyers, which was the first move in the resumption of the convoys.

Foreign Secretary to Prime Minister, 22 Oct., '43.

I saw Stalin and Molotov last evening. His Majesty's Ambassador was with me, and the conversation, which roamed over a large variety of topics, lasted 2½ hours.

Stalin said that his difference with you was not about the difficulties of the operation, but as to whether we were bound to do it. You had implied that if we called any one of these convoys it would be as a gift. Stalin did not feel this was a true description of the position.

On his understanding of it we were under an obligation to seek to deliver these goods. When he had sent his reply to you, however, you had been very much offended and would not accept his reply.

I replied that we had never suggested that to send these convoys was an act of favour or charity. You had at all times been determined to make every effort to deliver these goods to our Ally, but for the reasons I had explained you could not pledge yourself to a series of operations which you might not be able to carry out.

Stalin himself surely must have confidence in the good faith of his Ally, and therefore it was not surprising that you should have been hurt by his message. The Marshal said that this had not been intended.

Convoys are resumed

IT was arranged that the convoys should be resumed. The first started in November, and a second followed in December. Between them they comprised 72 ships. All arrived safely, and at the same time return convoys of empty ships were successfully brought out.

(Continued on Page 7, Oct. 8)

HE'LL BE COLONIAL SECRETARY IF THE CONSERVATIVES GET IN

By David Temple Roberts

A London, Oct. 19. LAN Lennox-Boyd, at the age of 47, can be confidently picked as Secretary of State for the Colonies if a Conservative Government is returned to power.

His career reads like the progress of a gilded youth to the courts of fame. At the age of 26, not long out of Christchurch College, Oxford, he entered Parliament, and at the age of 28 he was issuing discreet denials to a report that he was the Private Secretary to an ex-Prime Minister—Mr Baldwin.

At 34 years, a job was found for him as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, and the same year he married the second daughter of the Earl of Iveagh, Lady Patricia Guinness. The war came, and found him a job in the Ministry of Food, then a spell in the Navy—in the little ships of the English Channel—after which, back to Whitehall as Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Aircraft Production, (under Sir Stafford Cripps).

But the future Colonial Secretary is far from being the dull dog with good fortune, in money and connections, that this career and those jobs would indicate. Alan Lennox-Boyd was a scholar and prize-man at Christchurch; he is

a great local figure in his own homeland countryside of Bedfordshire; he is a man who takes infinite pains to please his friends.

He won his present seat in Parliament in 1931—unexpectedly, because he fought as a Conservative for a traditionally Liberal seat. Since then his popularity and his election majorities have grown because he is always at the service of his electors. His gift, 7in. figure is as noted hurrying from village to village in his corner of rural England as it is as "tallest M.P." at Westminster.

Alan Lennox-Boyd is the kind of man about whom many stories are told. On the one hand he and his wife live in a fine Belgrave town house, and are famous for their resplendent parties. At one of these, guests at a ball found 300 walking sticks for tired dancers to lean on. For their host has the most remarkable collection of walking sticks in London—including jewelled possessions from India, and ivory-carved work of Tibet.

Far from such dilettante pleasures, Alan Lennox-Boyd is the most practical of enterprising men. For an example, before the war he found that his Bedfordshire market-gardening consultants were selling their carrots to the London Covent Garden at £1 a ton. In the end, the housewife had to pay at a price of £18 a ton for the carrots when they reached the shops. So, the wealthy M. P. for Mid-Bedfordshire set up his own green-grocer's shop in London, and sold at prices profitable to the farmer and



Empire-minded

cheap for the housewife—with-out the middle man.

Alan Lennox-Boyd has had a career not without troubles. He has always had strong convictions, and sometimes suffered for them, and for his youthful candour. He was a declared admirer of General Franco, (at a time before Winston Churchill could find occasion to praise Franco's handling of Hitler), and an advocate of pre-war British friendship with Mussolini—to avoid war.

Not long after becoming a junior Minister he told his constituents he thought Mr Chamberlain should NOT guarantee the frontiers of Czechoslovakia.

Feeling was then running high, in 1938. For this indiscretion he was almost forced to resign, and perhaps this accounts for why the two brilliant young men of the Conservative Party in the 1930s—R.A. Butler and Lennox-Boyd—have had such unequal fortunes. The first is an acknowledged leader and probably the future Chancellor; the latter will now have his chance at the Colonial Office. His political views have been tempered with the years.

He has been talking, arguing and hoping for a chance to assist the development of the British Empire into a practical, going concern, ever since he left Oxford University—where he was a President of the famous Union debating society. As a member of the Empire Industries Association, he has been active in the cause of Empire.

But it is only since the Labour Government has been in power that Alan Lennox-Boyd has seen the prospect before him of taking over the great office of Colonial Secretary that Joseph Chamberlain and Winston Churchill, themselves once filled. So he has been travelling widely—through Africa and the West Indies—from which he has recalled to fight the General Election of 1950.

As a Conservative Colonial Secretary, Lennox-Boyd is committed to the practical to economic development, rather than the worthy arena of political advancement. He has had a leading part drafting the Conservative policy relative to the Colonial Empire—and his term of office should be given an impressive send-off with the Empire Economic Conference early in 1952, promised by the Conservative Party.

MCC DRAW THEIR MATCH WITH NORTHERN INDIA

Amritsar, Oct. 22. The MCC cricket touring team drew their three-day match with Northern India here today.

Northern India made 209 runs in reply to the MCC total of 340 runs. The touring side had made 173 runs for four wickets in their second innings when play ended.

ERIC ROWAN NOT GOING TO AUSTRALIA

Johannesburg, Oct. 22. Eric Rowan, vice-captain on the recent South African cricket tour of England, will not be going to Australia with the South African team next year.

The South African Cricket Board is understood to have written him to say that he will not be going to Australia with the South African team next year.

The South African Cricket Board is understood to have written him to say that he will not be going to Australia with the South African team next year.

Rowan was the most successful batsman in the England tour. He scored 515 runs in the Test series, the highest in the world. The average was 51.52.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Can It Be Cricket?

Sir—I noticed in your issue published yesterday about last Saturday's cricket matches that you stated "Under the league rules, all games started and ended at 11.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. respectively. If rain prevents them being finished."

What, Sir, may I enquire is your authority for such an assertion? If you study what is described as the Official Cricket League Handbook for 1951-52, you will find that it is a book of 112 pages, and while pertaining to the conduct of the league, or provisions governing local cricket league games.

What, therefore, are the rules governing our half-day league games, who draws them up, and where can players find them as a written record?

The impression left among many cricketers in Hongkong is that the league is not run on any organised lines. It is apparently expected to run itself—naturally somewhat haphazardly. I gather some cricketers club representatives vaguely recall some sort of rule being agreed upon about two years ago regarding how abandoned matches should be treated in respect to allocation of league points, but if any record of this decision has been kept, it is certainly not available generally.

The time has long gone by when the Hongkong Cricket League should be put on a properly organised basis, as are our football leagues, badminton leagues, softball leagues and tennis leagues. Clearly, rules to fit in with local conditions governing half-day matches are needed.

They should be drawn up properly, and after due consideration, by a meeting of club representatives, and incorporated in the so-called official handbook.

The practice of permitting captains to come to casual and mutual arrangements on the field of play is unsatisfactory. Cricketers are not afraid of the game being administered and controlled by a governing body, so long as its work is carried out constitutionally and its decisions made known from season to season by publication of rules in the official handbook.

If, Sir, you are in fact correct in stating that a rule exists which places an abandoned league game in the category of a draw, with each side taking one point, I feel certain that large numbers of players would consider any such ruling as grossly unfair.

Take, for example, two of last Saturday's matches—Army "A" versus KCC at Sookunpoo and KCC versus Navy at Sookunpoo. In neither game, was an innings completed.

The Army were 87 for 4 and the Dockyard 85 for 6 when rain came to wash out play for the afternoon. How can either be regarded as a match, ending in a draw? There was insufficient play in either game to permit even one completed innings.

If the rule which you quote is taken to its logical conclusion, it means that should the over of a match be bowled, with no runs scored, and then has to be aban-

doned owing to rain, the teams are deemed to have played. I repeat played, a drawn match. What a ludicrous proposition!

I suggest that the so-called body of club representatives who draw the rules for themselves are meeting for two purposes: (a) to draw up a set of sensible rules governing our half-day league cricket matches; (b) that they then by published and circulated to all clubs in such numbers as will enable all players to have a set of these rules at their disposal, and mark, learn and inwardly digest!

If this is not done we can look forward to interminable wranglings in club pavilions as to what constitutes a drawn match, what is a fair allocation of points, whether or not an abandoned game should be replayed, and so on and so forth.

CRICKETER.

The rule governing Cricket League matches started and washed out by rain was agreed upon at a meeting of the Committee of the Hongkong Cricket League before the start of the 1950/51 season. It was decided that such matches should be considered draws.

The Official Handbook of the League published at the beginning of the 1950/51 season made no mention of this rule or of any local rules.

Published in the Official Handbook are the Laws of Cricket, which admitting of no local variations, are set out in black and white.

It would have been possible, allowing due respect to the Laws, to publish and perhaps attach loosely to the Handbook, to avoid the sacrifice of appearing to tamper with the Laws, the local rules.

It was evidently thought in better taste to trust to the memories of the club representatives present, most of them either captains or secretaries of their teams, to remember the rule. Cricketers generally have long memories and some remember the detailed scores of games played a score of years ago.

However, the large majority of League cricketers have never heard of the rule and freedom of opinion has yet to be denied cricketers.

Most cricketers never feel beaten until the last wicket has fallen and the idea of the reserve being the only consolation for their lost three points is foreign to the very principle of cricket.

It is rightly felt that, particularly where one team has not even had an innings, the very memory of such a game should be washed out and become oblivion.

Indeed, it is not cricket that this should remain so and it may be high time that something was done about it. As the whole question of the reserve in the province of the Water Authority is not presumably be up to our local Cricket League Committee to reconsider the question—Sports Ed.

THE GAMBOLS



Gutierrez Shield Semi-final Draw

The draw for the semi-final round of the Gutierrez shield is: Scotland v. Switzerland at Recoire; Wales v. Malaya at KCC.

West Indians Play Prime Minister's XI

Canberra, Oct. 22. Prince K. S. Duleepsinhji, the former Sussex and England player and who is now India's High Commissioner here, was one of the umpires in a match today between the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Menzies' side and the West Indies touring team.

The West Indies had made 103 runs for two wickets in reply to a total of 229 runs when rain ended play and the match was drawn.

Duleepsinhji wore a white cap provided by the Prime Minister, who wore an Australian tie to lead his strong side.

FERGUSON TAKES SEVEN. Wilfred Ferguson, of Trinidad, bowling his leg-breaks into a wind of gale intensity, took seven wickets of the Prime Minister's side for 94 runs, and the only batsman to offer real resistance to the West Indian bowling was Martin Donnelly, the New Zealand Test player, who has played Oxford University, Middlesex and Warwickshire.

Donnelly made 72 runs by some fine free hitting. While he hit up 50, Lindsay Hassett, Australia's captain, stolidly made seven runs to be caught eventually for 29.

For the West Indies, Jeff Stollmeyer scored 36 runs and Allan Rae made 46. Rae was out leg-before-wicket to the former Test player, Bill O'Reilly.—Reuter.

NSW Lead In Shield Match

Brisbane, Oct. 22. New South Wales scored 322 for eight wickets in reply to Queensland's total of 316 by the close of play on the third day of their Sheffield Shield match today.

Arthur Morris, the Test opener, prepared up the New South Wales batting with a painstaking 183 not out.

The next highest was 35 scored by Sydney Barnes who retired on Saturday with a twisted ankle. He added 14 to-day before falling leg before to Len Johnson. Only three other batsmen reached double figures.—Reuter.

FANLING GOLF

Second Lieut N.W. Fend (12) with a nett score of 63, giving him a total of 43 points, won the Stableford Golf competition over the New Course at Fanling last week-end.

"SHANGHAI" FOURSOMES. The Deep Water Bay Course will be closed on Friday, October 23, and preparations for the Gymkhana on that day may cause some slight interference on October 23. No further bookings can be received for the Gymkhana.

CLOSURE OF COURSE. There will be a bogey pool competition next week-end and the "Shanghai" foursomes against bogey on Sunday afternoon, October 28.

Saturday's Rugby

RAF PLAYED MUCH BETTER RUGGER THAN ONE-SIDED SCORE WOULD INDICATE

Says "HANLINCODE"

The main rugby matches played off at Boundary Street, Kowloon and at Sookunpoo, on the island, on Saturday afternoon must have been a rather unusual experience for ruggerites in Hongkong.

It is not often that one sees a wet ground and a greasy ball in this part of the globe, much less for these factors to be accompanied by the actual rain, and heavy rain too, that causes these playing conditions.

After what promised to be a hot day with a hard ground, it must have been rather a pleasant surprise for the players when the dark clouds gathered and the rain started to fall. On the other hand, it did tend to cause the scrappiness which prevailed in all the major games played.

In the first Mainland game the Club defeated a very determined RAF team by 17 points to nil. Although this sounds rather like a one-sided effort, I was very impressed with the game that the Fliers played.

Their pack was fast, lively and keen, and, with a little more organised training, could prove stiff opposition. The team as a whole played hard and need not be at all disappointed over Saturday. The Club forwards were again rather sluggish in the loose but showed an improvement in their line-out work on last week.

D. Henderson, who was brought up from full back to fly half, played a very difficult day to step into the fly half position for the first time. A greasy ball and slippery pitch are not conducive to good half back play at all, and, if, at times, Henderson kicked instead of feeding his centres, who can blame him?

CLUB LINE'S SOUND GAME

The Club line played a very sound game and attacked at every opportunity. This, for a line who, with the exception of Stewart, is composed of small, light players, is sound policy.

The Fliers' line defended rather well, during the game, they had little chance of showing what they could do in attack.

For the Club, Hutson opened the scoring and then did an encore which Minto, converted.

The next score came from a penalty kicked by Minto and this was followed by a try by Layton which was not converted. Half-time, the score was Club 14, RAF nil.

In the second Half, which was resumed in the rain, there

World Pentathlon Championship

Stockholm, Oct. 22. Torsten Lindqvist, of Sweden, who won the cross-country event yesterday, today won the fencing event of the World Pentathlon Championship, which was continued at Helsingborg, Southern Sweden.

Borges, of Brazil, was second. Results were: 1.—Lindqvist (Sweden) 18 victories. 2.—Borges (Brazil) 16 victories. 3.—Wehlin (Sweden) 15 victories. 4.—Medeiros (Brazil) 15 victories. 5.—Hegner (Switzerland) 14 victories.—Reuter.

Scottish Offer To Raich Carter

London, Oct. 22. Raich Carter, the English international soccer forward, who recently resigned his position as player-manager to Hull City, has received an offer from a Scottish First Division club, who want him as a player.

Carter said: "I shall not make any plans for the future until my business affairs have been settled."

Meanwhile he is keeping fit by training on Hull Rugby League Club's ground.—Reuter.

was only one more score that brought by Minto who touched down well out. It was a long kick and with a greasy ball he didn't manage to convert his own try. Final score Club 17 RAF nil.

NAVY V POLICE

The next match played between Navy and Police was no better, as a spectacle, than the first one.

The Navy played a much better game than last week and their handling and passing was greatly improved. The Navy forwards were definitely on top and had more of the ball than their much more weighty and ponderous opponents.

They hooked from ninety percent of the set scrums and, if it had not been for the energy and quick tackling by Russell, the Police scrum half, the score would have been much bigger. Actually the Police backs played a sound game and tried valiantly to attack wherever their forwards gave them the bill. The Police forwards were slow to follow up and are sadly in need of scrumming practice.

On Saturday their packing was bad and the loose forwards just didn't bother to push at all. Let us hope that a little practice will soon rectify this.

TRIAL MATCH TOMORROW

For the mid-week Rugby fans and, for that matter, any rugby fans who can make the Club Ground, Happy Valley, by 5.15 p.m. tomorrow, 24th, the match that is to be played there should make the journey worth while.

It came about this way. The Club asked V. O. Roberts, last year's Rugby Secretary, to choose a team that would extend the Club first XV, the idea behind this match being to give the Club a chance to show its worth before the visitors from Saigon arrive for the interport match in November.

However, owing to unforeseen circumstances, the Saigon players cannot make the journey, but the Roberts XV and the Club are still going to play the fixture on Wednesday next. It should be a jolly good game and judging by the team that Roberts has got together, the Club will have no easy task to bring home the bacon.

Here is V. O. Roberts' XV, who are on Wednesday playing in White Shirts and Shorts. Need any comment be made about its effectiveness on paper? M. Lettley (RN); D. McNabb (Army); J. Norman (RN); D. Friend; E. Macmillan (Army); V. O. Roberts; R. Craig (Club); Morrison; Owen (RN); H. Evans; J. Roden; D. Wynter (Police); G. Wright; A. Thomas (Army).

The Club team will be: Rutledge; Stewart; Meldron; Roberts; Walden; D. Henderson; Bleakly; Robson; Moffat; Forsdale; Minto; Wilyard; Hutson; Talamo; Loyalt; Res; A.C.S. Macmillan; Harley; Drieston.

The game will be in the evening hands of Referee Major M. Dodds.

Churchill's Memoirs

(Continued from Page 4)

The December outward-bound convoy was to bring about a gratifying naval engagement. The disablement of the Tirpitz had left the Scharnhorst the only heavy enemy ship in Northern Norway.

She sailed forth from Allen Ford with five destroyers in the evening of Christmas Day, 1943, to attack the convoy about 30 miles south of Bear Island.

The reinforced escort comprised 14 destroyers, with a covering force of three cruisers. The Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Fraser, lay to the south-westward in his flagship, the Duke of York, with the cruiser Jamaica and four destroyers.

Twice the Scharnhorst tried to strike at the convoy. Each time he was intercepted and engaged by the escort cruisers and destroyers, and after indecisive fighting, in which both the Scharnhorst and the British cruiser Norfolk were hit, the Germans broke off the action and withdrew to the southward, shadowed and reported by our cruisers. The German destroyers were never seen and took no part.

Meanwhile the Commander-in-Chief was approaching at his utmost speed through heavy seas. At 4.17 p.m., when the last of the Arctic twilight had long since gone, the Duke of York detected the enemy by Radar at about 23 miles. The Scharnhorst remained unaware of her approaching doom, until, at 4.50 p.m., the Duke of York opened fire at 12,000 yards with the aid of starshell.

DESTROYERS ATTACK

At the same time Admiral Fraser sent his four destroyers in to attack when opportunity offered. One of these, the Stord, was manned by the Royal Norwegian Navy. The Scharnhorst was surprised, and turned away to the eastward. In a running fight she suffered several hits, but was able with her superior speed gradually to draw ahead.

However, by 6.20 p.m. it became apparent that her speed was beginning to fall and our destroyers were able to close in on either flank. At about 7 p.m. they all pressed home their attacks. Four torpedoes struck. Only one destroyer was hit.

The Scharnhorst turned to drive off the destroyers, and thus the Duke of York was able to close rapidly to about 10,000 yards and reopen fire with crushing effect. In half an hour the unequal battle between a battleship and a wounded battlecruiser was over, and the Duke of York left the cruisers and destroyers to complete the task. The Scharnhorst soon sank, and of her company of 1,970 officers and men, including Rear-Admiral Bey, we could only save 36 men.

Although the fate of the crippled Tirpitz was delayed for nearly a year, the sinking of the Scharnhorst not only removed the worst menace to our Arctic convoys, but gave new freedom to our Home Fleet. We no longer had to be prepared at our average moment against German heavy ships breaking out into the Atlantic at their selected moment. This was an important relief.

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CALL-OVER ON THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE

London, Oct. 22.

The final acceptances for the Cambridgeshire are due tomorrow and will be published on Wednesday, and at the Victoria Club callover tonight the first four in the betting—Gayowen, Majalis Fastnet Rock and Tudor Castle—were all backed to win five-figure sums.

The betting was lighter on the others but 28 horses were given individual quotations.

Tudor Castle, 100 to 1; Majalis, 100 to 1; Fastnet Rock, 100 to 1; Gayowen, 100 to 1; Sun Compass, 40 to 1; Sunny Brae, Master Moccasin, Anteyride, Le Texas and Barnes Park, 60 to 1; Jock, 60 to 1; Fair Eldestein, The Moke, Kibitzer, 60 to 1; Neutron, Stromboli, 100 to 1; La Princesse, 100 to 1; Fastnet Rock and Reuter.

Tonight's prices were: 9 to 1 Gayowen, 100 to 1 Majalis, 100 to 1 Fastnet Rock and Reuter.

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"SZECHUEN"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 26th Oct
"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 27th Oct
"SHANSHI"	Singapore, Penang & Kuala Lumpur	5 p.m. 30th Oct
"ANSUN"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 2nd Nov
"SHENKING"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 2nd Nov
"SOOCHOW"	Kobe	5 p.m. 3rd Nov
	Bangkok	5 p.m. 9th Nov

ARRIVALS FROM

"SHENKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 25th Oct
"SHANSHI"	Bangkok	26th Oct
"SINKIANG"	Singapore	27th Oct
"HUPEI"	Singapore	28th Oct
"ANSUN"	Singapore	29th Oct
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"TINGNING"	Singapore	1st Nov

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"CHANGTIE"	Singapore	14th Nov
"CHANGSHI"	Singapore	14th Nov
"TAIYUAN"	Singapore	3rd Dec

ARRIVALS FROM

"TAIYUAN"	Singapore	28th Oct
"VOCHOV"	Singapore	14th Nov
"CHANGTIE"	Singapore	14th Nov
"CHANGSHI"	Singapore	14th Nov
"TAIYUAN"	Singapore	3rd Dec

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"ANCHISE"	Liverpool & Glasgow	7th Nov
"ASTYANAX"	London & Holland	22nd Nov

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Ship	From	Arrives
S. "CLYDEUS"	Liverpool	29th Oct
G. "ANCHISE"	do	5th Nov
K. "ASTYANAX"	do	14th Nov
G. "PATROCLUS"	do	15th Nov
S. "ASCANIUS"	21st Oct	29th Nov
G. "AENEAS"	28th Oct	5th Dec
K. "AGAPENOR"	4th Nov	11th Dec
G. "PERSEUS"	13th Nov	15th Dec
S. "AUTOMEDON"	18th Nov	23rd Dec

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H.K. Saigon Singapore	10 a.m. Wed	6.15 p.m. Thurs
H.K. Manila D.N. Bombay	10 a.m. Wed	4.45 p.m. Thurs
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"BENALBANACH"	U.K. via Singapore	27th Oct
"BENCURACHAN"	U.K. via R.N.B.	5th Nov
"BENDORAN"	U.K. via Singapore	8th Nov
"BENLEDI"	U.K. via Singapore	19th Nov
"BENCLEUCH"	U.K. via Singapore	21st Nov
"BENWYVIL"	do	24th Nov
"BENVOLICHI"	do	10th Dec
"BENLOMOND"	U.K. via R.N.B.	23rd Dec

SAILINGS Loading on or abt.

"BENAVON"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	24th Oct
"BENALBANACH"	London & Antwerp	31st Oct
"BENCURACHAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow & Hamburg	12th Nov
"BENDORAN"	Havre, Liverpool, Glasgow, Avonmouth & Hull	12th Nov
"BENLEDI"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	19th Nov
"BENCLEUCH"	Kobe & Yokohama	23rd Nov
"BENWYVIL"	Havre, London & Rotterdam	24th Nov
"BENVOLICHI"	Kobe & Yokohama	23rd Dec
"BENCLEUCH"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	24th Dec
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CHANGE OF NAME

TAKE NOTICE that by a Deed Poll dated the 22nd day of October, 1951, I, EDWIN CHARLES BOK formerly known as CHIU PAK CHUNG alias EDWIN CHAO BOK of No. 14 Tak Hing Street, Tung Cheong Building, top floor, Kowloon in the Colony of Hong Kong, a Naturalised British Subject, renounce and abandon my former surname of "CHIU" and first and second names of "PAK CHUNG" and my former alias of "EDWIN CHAO BOK".

Dated the 22nd day of October, 1951

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CH. DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Hongkong, 20th October, 1951

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RADAR

SCIENTIST'S CLAIMS

London, Oct. 22.

Mr D. N. Sharma, an Indian-born scientist and a former Officer in the Royal Air Force, has made a claim before the Royal Commission on Awards that his suggestions on the use of radar had been of exceptional value to the British during the war.

The Commission, which is entrusted with the consideration of such claims, completed preliminary hearings when Mr Sharma concluded his testimony on Saturday. It has adjourned until November 5.

Mr Sharma, who claims credit for invention in three distinct aspects of radar, was born in the Punjab and educated at Edinburgh University. He said he began research in radio and television in the late 20's, was called up in the R.A.F. in 1941 and later commissioned as a Signals officer.

A representative of the British Ministry of Supply, replying to Mr Sharma's claims, argued that no use had been made by the Crown of anything produced in any of Mr Sharma's evidence.

When the Commission Chairman, Lord Justice Cohen, told Mr Sharma on Saturday that proof of such use would have to be shown by him, Mr Sharma replied, "Under those circumstances I have nothing to say. It is very difficult for me to prove it. The weight of the other side is so heavy that it cannot be met."

Lord Justice Cohen said that no one would dispute that Mr Sharma had been "exceedingly resourceful, ingenious and industrious in the various devices he had put before the Commission."

"But," he added, "this Commission has limited terms of reference and can only make awards in respect of those ingenious devices which have been put in practical application."

He said that the Commission would "carefully consider the submission" and would announce their decision.—Reuter.

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Metal Shipments Held Up Pending Price Increases

New York, Oct. 22.

Thousands of tons of lead and zinc products remain tied up as manufacturers withheld shipments, awaiting higher price ceilings promised by the government.

When the Office of Price Stabilisation (OPS) raised the ceilings on refined lead and zinc by two cents a pound nearly three weeks ago, it failed to authorise similar boosts in goods made of these metals, or in lead and zinc scrap.

Adjustments will be made at an early date to bring these latter prices into their usual relationship with refined metal costs, OPS said.

But in the meantime, with shipments at a standstill, some consuming plants already were shut down and others curtailed operations sharply. Makers of batteries, urgently in need of antimonial lead, were reported to be among the hardest hit. Scrap consumers complained that sellers were hoarding metal for higher prices. With lead extremely tight, metal men also took a serious view of a wage strike which shut down the big Hercules, Missouri, lead smelter at St. Joseph Lead Company, a plant which had been turning out some 5,000 tons of pig lead a month.

Lead users also fretted over the decline in lead imports from Mexico and other foreign sources other than Canada. Buyers in this country, restricted under the new price ceilings, can no longer bid for this metal against foreign buyers who are paying 2 1/2 cents a pound and up, compared with the US price of 18 cents.

HOPES DASHED

Foreign zinc was reported to be selling at 20 to 31 cents a pound at Gulf ports, while US buyers can legally pay only 19 1/2 cents. And while domestic consumers may pay no more than 27 1/2 cents a pound for foreign copper, West Germany was reported to have agreed to buy the whole output of a new smelter at Paitote, Chile, at 67 cents a pound. Domestic copper here is fixed at 54 1/2 cents. Sellers who had hoped for price increases in copper, after lead and zinc were raised early this month, were notified that OPS contemplates no action on raising ceilings of primary copper, copper scrap and copper alloy, brass, mill scrap or wire, or aluminium. The National Production Authority (NPA) told aluminium producers to go ahead and ship

Decline In Cotton

New York, Oct. 22.

Cotton futures opened steady today on mild buying and covering against export sales. The market subsequently eased on scattered liquidation, influenced partly by the Korean developments. Hedge selling was moderate.

Washington trade advisers said that France plans to buy 800,000 bales of cotton from the United States this season which would be an increase of 300,000 bales over purchases by that country here in the previous season. The buying, however, is subject to satisfactory financial arrangements which are now under discussion. Increased buying by France here was said to be spurred by the fact that other foreign cottons are anywhere from 30 to 60 per cent higher in price.

Mid-morning prices were 45 cents a bale lower to five cents higher than the previous close.
December 30.00
March 30.00
May 30.00
—Associated Press.

Compensation By Japan

Tokyo, Oct. 22.
The Japanese Finance Minister, Mr. Hayato Ikeda, told the House of Representatives today that he considered Japan would have to repay United States aid amounting to \$2,000 million "sometime in the future."
Meanwhile, the draft of a bill to compensate Allied nationals for property losses and damage in Japan during the war was ready here tonight for final approval by the Cabinet tomorrow.
The bill will afterwards go to the current session of the Diet.—Reuter.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(Our Own Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning was valued at \$786,254.50. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS	SALES
HK Bank	1545 25 @ 1546
INSURANCES	
Canton	230 175 @ 232
Union	750 200 @ 750
Underwriters	545 140 @ 545
HK Fir	140 52 @ 140

DOCKS, ETC.	
K Wharf	103 106 @ 103
N P Wharf	655 17 @ 655
Dock	141 18 @ 141
Provident	141 18 @ 141
Shai Dock	395 200 @ 395
Wheelock	200 @ 200

LAND ETC.	
HK Hotel	6.05 6.20 1200 @ 6.10
HK Land	121 34 @ 121
Shai Land	2 10 17 15 1600 @ 2.15
Humphreys	12 30 500 @ 12.1

UTILITIES	
P. Tram (O) 220	10.75 17 1200 @ 10.75
P. Tram (N) 101	10.75 17 1200 @ 10.75
Star Ferry (O) 40	1000 @ 9.30
C Light (N) 0.16	3000 @ 9.10
C Light (B) 9.25	500 @ 9.15

INDUSTRIALS	
Cement	141 145 500 @ 142.0
Rope	20 15 500 @ 14.25
STORES, ETC.	
Deiry	17.90 18 6000 @ 18
Watson	22.75 23 500 @ 23
L. Crawford	29 30 400 @ 29

COTTONS	
Ewo	5.55 5.65 5800 @ 5.55
Miscellaneous	500 @ 5.60

MISCELLANEOUS	
Yangtze	500 @ 3.60

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BIG TANGANYIKA COAL MINING PROJECT BEING PLANNED

London, Oct. 22.

The Colonial Development Corporation is prepared to invest over £20 million—a fifth of its £100 million original vote—in the Tanganyika coalfield project.

After two years of investigations it has been proved that 40 million tons of coal are extractable from the field in which the gross tonnage found exceeds 200 million tons.

Cotton Exporters Warned

Washington, Oct. 22.

The Commerce Department reported today that since the start of the new cotton crop year on August 1, 120,707 bales of cotton lint and linters were licensed for export to 14 countries, had been shipped.

At the same time, the Department warned exporters against trying to ship abroad any excessive quantities of the two cotton products for the purpose of stockpiling.

The Department issued today the first of regular semi-monthly reports on the quantity of lint and linters licensed for shipment to each country, to help exporters to determine where export sales are likely to become excessive.

In a change of the regulations, the Department also dropped the requirement that proof should be given with export licence applications that commodities had been authorised for importation and use within the country of ultimate destination.

However, three exceptions were made. Such proof will still be required for shipments to Sweden, Switzerland and Belgium Congo.

In its first semi-monthly report, the Department said 120,707 bales of lint and linters were licensed for export since August 1, including 66,237 bales of lint and 54,470 bales of linters.

The total bales of lint and linters for which export licences were approved by countries: The United Kingdom 53,246; Italy 17,815; France 10,953; Japan 8,978; Germany 8,820; Belgium 5,791; Switzerland 5,397; Netherlands 4,287; Cuba 3,000; Sweden 1,053; Australia 998; Greece 416; Denmark 367; and Chile 88.—United Press.

Steel, chemicals, copper and oil stocks were among the losers. Allied Chemical and Dow Chemical were off 2 1/2 points each. Bethlehem Steel dropped more than a point and US steel, Republic and Youngstown recorded lesser declines.

General Motors and Chrysler were also down. American Cyanamid was off 2 1/2.

Goodyear and US Rubber were off. Sears Roebuck dropped. Douglas lost as much as 1/2 at times and Lockheed more than a point.

Zenith Radio was off and the big copper companies—Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting and Phelps Dodge lost one to three points.

General Electric and Westinghouse lost more than a point each. American Petroleum fell as much as eight points at one time.

Other losers include American Woolen, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Nickel Plate, Standard Oil, (New Jersey), Texas Company, Gulf Oil, and U.S. Gypsum.

Among the few gainers were Dome and McIntyre Mines.

The down-swing was evident on the curb market, where there were declines of a point or more. New Jersey Zinc, Fumblin Oil and Imperial Oil were down around a point at one time. Consolidated Mining and Smelting fell five points at one time.—Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 22.
The Comptroller of Currency today issued a call for the reduction of national banks' reserves of business on October 10, 1951.—Associated Press.

London, Oct. 22.

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After two years of investigations it has been proved that 40 million tons of coal are extractable from the field in which the gross tonnage found exceeds 200 million tons.

The Colonial Development Corporation have no qualms about this project of turning out another Tanganyika scheme like the groundnuts scheme in the same colony.

But they will only go on with it if Tanganyika railways are expanded sufficiently to make working of the coalfield an economic proposition.

Plans are already in train for a considerable extension of the railways in East Africa including Tanganyika.

A. C. D. C. headquarters a spokesman said. "This will be our biggest venture yet, but until a complete plan is decided upon it is no use trying to make up our minds how much coal to get out."

The first hint of the C. D. C. interest in the Tanganyika development in Tanganyika, came from former C. D. C. Chairman Lord Trenchard 18 months ago.

It was then estimated that if the full scheme was to be proceeded with investment it would be in the order of £20 million. This is likely to be increased in view of rising costs of installation plant etc.

Capital employed up to date by corporation is well within the Government £100 million allocation and funds for going ahead with this Tanganyika scheme are certainly available.

Should it materialise, however, it is likely to reopen the question of whether C. D. C. should not in the near future receive an additional Government vote.

About £230,000 has been spent so far on investigating the coalfields, which lie in remote semi-forested parts of Tanganyika bordering Lake Nyasa.

To get at the coalfields geologists have had 68 miles of track made through uncharted territory.—London Express Service.

Chicago, Oct. 22.
The agreement to resume trade talks in Korea caused some scattered selling in grain futures today.

Losses were not heavy. Wheat and soybeans were down a cent a bushel at times in early trading.

Near the end of the first hour wheat was 1/4-1/2 cent lower than the previous finish.

December 52.53 1/2.
Soybeans were 1/4 cent higher to 3/4 lower.

November 52.98.
Although the United Nations and Korean Red forces have agreed to resume negotiations for an armistice, this was balanced somewhat by the tense situation elsewhere, particularly in Egypt.

The grain trade anticipates a resumption of export trade this week. Traders believe the United Kingdom may purchase all of its recent allocations of 50,000 long tons of wheat. Germany also is expected to be in the domestic market this week.

Rain was falling today over most of the soybean belt, with colder weather predicted. The weather also remains wintry in Canada, with snow and some temperatures near zero.—Associated Press.

London, Oct. 22.
The South African Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr. Eric Louw, left London by air today for Johannesburg after completing talks about machinery and electrical equipment for four new South African power stations.

He denied a report that he had ruled the general question of steel exports to South Africa with the British Government. The discussions referred to were with contractors, he added.

They concerned the execution and speeding up of delivery orders already placed.

Mr. Louw flew to London last month to attend the Commonwealth Raw Materials Conference.—Reuter.

Defence production on the whole was encouraging, he added.

"Our strength is already at a point where the Soviet leaders ought to hesitate long before challenging it," he added.

However, even if a firm truce was signed in Korea, the United States would still be in grave danger this winter and the danger may be even greater next summer, Mr. Wilson continued.

"Not until the men of the Kremlin say to themselves, 'If we attack, it means the end of us,' can we stop to breathe," he said.

"Because of shortages in materials, the present quarter and the first two quarters of 1952 will find us straining our whole economy to the utmost."

World's Merchant Marine

Washington, Oct. 22.

The world's ocean-going merchant marine is building up to a fleet 29.4 per cent larger than before the second World War.

The National Federation of American Shipping, reporting this today, said that 15,300,000 deadweight tons of shipping were under construction or on order throughout the world's shipyards.

On completion, the world merchant marine would total 102,500,000 deadweight tons.

Only 2.8 per cent of the world's total new construction is for United States registry under private ownership, whereas the existing United States merchant fleet is 18 per cent of the world's total, the Federation said.

March Plan countries, exclusive of Germany, accounted for 71.3 per cent of the construction, although their fleets represented but 57 per cent of the world's total.

Japan, with 2.9 per cent of the existing fleet, was building 4.2 per cent of the new construction.

Germany's comparable figures were 1.2 and 3.6 per cent.

Counting present ships and those building and on order, the tonnage figures included: United Kingdom 27,394,000; United States 16,034,000; Norway 10,639,000; and Russia 1,948,000.

Greece, Japan and Germany were the only nations showing a decrease in the total as compared with 1939.—Reuter.

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Date	Ship	From
24th Oct.	"TASMAN"	Belawan Deli, Penang, Singapore & Japan
28th Oct.	"FEGELBERG"	Japan
31st Oct.	"STRAAT"	Japan
3rd Nov.	"MALAKKA"	S. America, Africa & Singapore
7th Nov.	"TITALENGKA"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
10th Nov.	"STRAAT"	Japan
14th Nov.	"MAKASSAR"	Japan
18th Nov.	"TASMAN"	Belawan Deli & Singapore
22nd Nov.	"VAN HEUTZ"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
26th Nov.	"STRAAT"	Japan
30th Nov.	"MALAKKA"	S. America
3rd Dec.	"TITALENGKA"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore

General Agents: HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

Date	Ship	From
5th Nov.	"ARENDSEK"	Japan
2nd week Nov.	"KILDECHT"	Europe & Singapore

Date	Ship	From
5th Nov.	"ARENDSEK"	Japan
2nd week Nov.	"KILDECHT"	Japan via Manila

KINGS BUILDING, TELEPHONES: 28015 TO 28017
CHINESE AGENTS: ST. CONNAUGHT ROAD, TEL: 3108, 3109



STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

R.M.S. "CANTON"

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

Booth Cranes

ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.

H.K. & SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING, TEL. 27789

CHINA



MAIL

Page 10

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1951.

The pause that refreshes



Insignia For A King



King Baudouin of Belgium receives the insignia of Honorary Causa from Mgr. van Wayenberg, rector of Louvain University, when attending the 100th anniversary ceremony at Louvain of the birth of Cardinal Mercier.—London Express.

British Admiralty Fails In Court Claim

London, Oct. 22.

The British Admiralty failed today to get the courts to put a £6,246 limit on its liabilities to civilians for loss of life or damage in the disastrous collision between the submarine Truculent and the Swedish ship Divina.

The Admiralty Court in London dismissed the claim with costs.

The vessels collided in the Thames Estuary in January, 1950, on a clear night and the Truculent went down carrying 36 naval men and 16 civilians to their death.

The Admiralty sought a ruling that its liabilities should be limited to a figure representing £15 a ton of the submarine's tonnage.

Mr. Justice Willmer found that the Commander of the submarine was not at fault for not engaging a pilot.

But the Judge was surprised to hear that he did not recognise a red light carried by the Divina as showing that she was carrying petroleum spirit.

The white steaming light carried by the submarine did not comply with the collision regulations.

He did not accept the argument that breach of the regulation by one of His Majesty's ships was only a matter of departmental discipline.

In his view it was a breach of the duty owed by British warships to other mariners.

If the light's could not be made to conform with the regulations, a duty arose to issue a notice warning other mariners of that fact.

MISLEADING LIGHTS

The lights carried by the Truculent in fact misled those in charge of the Divina. That was a fault which contributed to the loss and damage.

Mr. Justice Willmer said that the Truculent was allowed to navigate with a steaming light which to the knowledge of the responsible member of the Board of Admiralty, if not to the knowledge of the Board as a whole, did not comply with the regulations and was liable to be misleading to other vessels.

The Judge added, "There is nothing in what I have said to warrant the inference that highly placed officers in the service of His Majesty have been guilty of any grave dereliction of duty or were seriously lacking in professional skill."

The responsible officers at the Admiralty apparently took the view that having done everything reasonably practicable to comply as nearly as possible with the regulations concerning

KOREA LATEST

Reds Make Changes In Delegation

Tokyo, Oct. 23.

The Communists announced two changes in their Korean armistice delegation today but failed to ratify the "ground rules" in time for a full-scale meeting on Tuesday.

At 10 a.m. the Red operator on the Kaesong end of the radio telephone hookup between the base camps said he had no message.

United Nations Command sources indicated that the Red silence made the resumption of the talks today almost impossible.

The UN ratified the "ground rules" on Monday afternoon and advised the Communists that the talks could resume on the day after the Red ratification.

A UN spokesman had indicated, however, that the negotiations could begin this afternoon if the enemy ratification can come early in the day. It apparently did not come early enough.

Meanwhile, informed quarters at Munsan expressed "a little concern" at the change in the Communist delegation.

United Nations infantrymen and tanks halted their advance on the key city of Kumsong today as action along the length of the Korean front fizzled in the face of an expected resumption of the Korean armistice talks.—United Press.

Junk Masters' Offences

For conveying prostitutes in the harbour, Fok Man, 20-year-old master of passenger junk A155V, was fined \$150 by Mr T. B. Low at the Marine Court this morning.

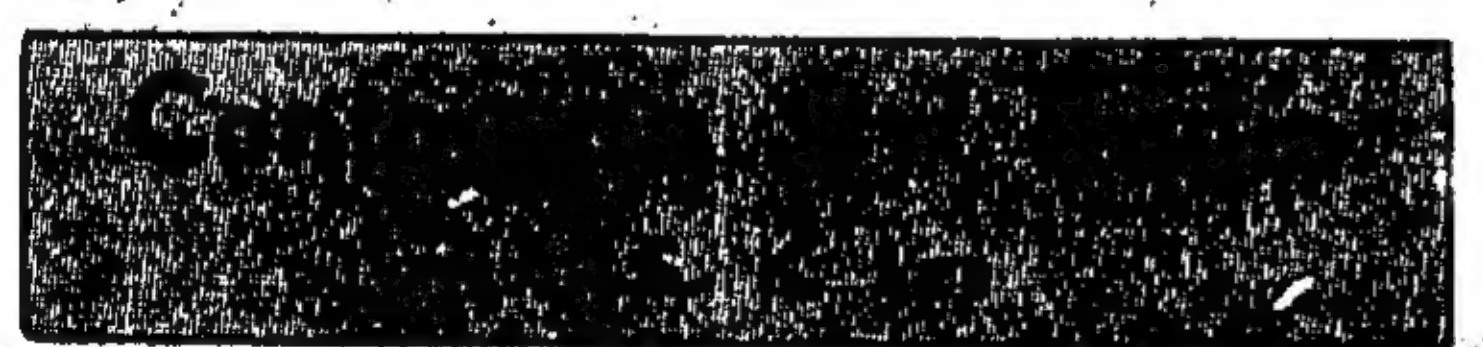
Defendant, who had one previous conviction for a similar offence, was caught last night while rowing eight young women toward a steamer in Yauwatt Bay.

Another man, Kwok Sai-lo, coxswain of motor boat 1165, was fined \$75 for a similar offence. Kwok was seen by two detectives to be taking two women to a steamer in the harbour at the Sai Kong Wharf last night. The women admitted to the Police that they were going aboard a ship "to do business."

But he wished to stress that there was nothing in the judgment to disturb public confidence in these responsible for conducting the affairs of the British Navy.—Reuter.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION

Intelligence test solution according to the key is as follows: Now P and S retire and the chances are 1/2 for the respective abilities of O or R are not affected. Hence the odds are now 1 to 1 on Oherkin's winning the championship. London Express Service.



The fifty-fourth (B) in the series of lessons in Cantonese to be broadcast over Radio Hong Kong by Mr S. H. Lee will be given this evening at 8.30.

For the guidance of listeners we publish below a summary of the lesson. Summaries for subsequent lessons will be published in the China Mail every Tuesday and Friday for the duration of this radio feature.

Lesson 54 B

A misunderstanding (refer to page 203, "Cantonese Simplified").

Vocabulary: 253. (3)tsak. A thief; robber. 254. (3)tsak. To steal. 255. (3)tsak. To rob. 256. (3)tsak. To shout; exclaim. 257. (3)tsak. To match. 258. (3)tsak. A gun. 259. (3)tsak. A law suit. 260. (3)tsak. To steal. 261. (3)tsak. To steal. 262. (3)tsak. To steal. 263. (3)tsak. To steal. 264. (3)tsak. To steal. 265. (3)tsak. To steal. 266. (3)tsak. To steal. 267. (3)tsak. To steal. 268. (3)tsak. To steal. 269. (3)tsak. To steal. 270. (3)tsak. To steal. 271. (3)tsak. To steal. 272. (3)tsak. To steal. 273. (3)tsak. To steal. 274. (3)tsak. To steal. 275. (3)tsak. To steal. 276. (3)tsak. To steal. 277. (3)tsak. To steal. 278. (3)tsak. To steal. 279. (3)tsak. To steal. 280. (3)tsak. To steal. 281. (3)tsak. To steal. 282. (3)tsak. To steal. 283. (3)tsak. To steal. 284. (3)tsak. To steal. 285. (3)tsak. To steal. 286. (3)tsak. To steal. 287. (3)tsak. To steal. 288. (3)tsak. To steal. 289. (3)tsak. To steal. 290. (3)tsak. To steal. 291. (3)tsak. To steal. 292. (3)tsak. To steal. 293. (3)tsak. 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